



भारत का राजपत्र

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४/१५/८७

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वाली है जिससे यह अलग संकलन के क्षम में
रखा जा सके।

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as
a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—पट-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than
the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 1987

(आयकर)

का.ओ. 739.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80-छ की उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त खण्ड के प्रयोगनाथ “भगवान्ती (जिला चांदापुर) महाराष्ट्र में स्थित भगवान् पाश्वनाथ भन्धि” को समस्त महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विद्युत सार्वजनिक पूजा स्थल के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 7094/फा.सं. 176/86/86 आ.का.नि:1]

के. के. त्रिपाठी, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenues)

New Delhi, the 12th January, 1987

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 739.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 80-G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies “Temple of Bhagwan Parshwanath situated at Bhadravati (Distt. Chandrapur), Maharashtra” to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the state of Maharashtra for the purpose of the said clause.

[No. 7094/F. No. 176/86/86-ITA.1]
K. K. TRIPATHI Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 1987

(आयकर)

का.ओ. 740.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80-छ की उप-धारा (2) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा

उक्त खण्ड के प्रयोजनार्थ, "मुजुनगवु श्री पार्थसारथी कृष्णादेव मन्दिर", कसरगोड जिला (केरल) को ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्त्वीय महत्व के स्थान के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 7104/फा.सं. 176/60/86-आ.क.नि. 1]
रोशन सहाय, अध्यक्ष सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th January, 1987

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 740.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) sub-section (2) of Section 80-G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Mujungavu Sree Parthasarati Krishna Deva Temple", Kasaragod District (Kerala) to be historic and archaeological importance for the purpose of the said clause.

[No. 7104/F. No. 176/60/86-ITA(1)]
ROSHAN SAHAY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 1987

(अध्यक्ष)

का०आ० 741:—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खण्ड 44 के उपखण्ड (3) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे स्तम्भ 4 में उल्लिखित अधिसूचना (अधिसूचनाओं) का अधिलंघन करते हुए नीचे स्तम्भ 3 में उल्लिखित कर वसूली अधिकारियों के स्थान पर स्तम्भ 2 में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजनितिक अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारियों के शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है:—

क्रम उन व्यक्तियों के उन कर वसूली उन पूरानी अधिसं० नाम जिन्हें कर अधिकारी (अधि- सूचनाओं की सं० वसूली अधिकारियों कारियों) के और तारीख की शक्तियों का नाम जिनके स्थान पर स्तम्भ 2 में लंघन किया जाता प्रयोग करने हेतु प्राधिकृत किया उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों है। प्राधिकृत किया जाना है।

1	2	3	4
1. सर्वेश्वी आर.सी. प्रसाद	सर्वेश्वी के.एल. जैन	5007 दि० 14-12-82 [फा० सं० 398/32/82- आ०क० (ब०)]	

1	2	3	4
2. सर्वेश्वी एस.सी. सक्सेना	सर्वेश्वी एस.बी. चतुर्वेदी	5013, दिनांक 14-12-82 [फा०सं० 398/ 32/82-आ०क० (ब)]	

2. यह अधिसूचना तकाल लागू होगी तथा जहाँ तक स्तम्भ 2 में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों का संबंध है, कर वसूली अधिकारियों के रूप में उनके कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख (तारीखों) से लागू होगी।

[सं० 7109/फा०सं० 398/27/86-आ.क. (ब)]
बी. ई. एस्टेंडर, अध्यक्ष सचिव

New Delhi, the 27 th January, 1987

(INCOME-TAX)

S. O. 741.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorizes the persons mentioned below in column 2, being the Gazetted Officers of the Central Government, to exercise the power of the Tax Recovery Officer(s) under the said Act in place of the Tax Recovery Officer(s) mentioned below in column 3 in supersession of the Notification(s) mentioned below in column 4:—

Sl. No.	Name of the person to be authorised to exercise powers of Tax Recovery Officer(s)	Name of Tax Recovery Officer(s) in place of whom the persons mentioned in column 2 to be authorised	Old Notification No. and date to be superseded
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	S/Shri R.C. Prasad	S/Shri K.L. Jain	5007 dated 14-12-82 [F.No.398/32/- 82-IT(B)]
2.	S/Shri S.C. Saxena	S/Shri S.B. Chaturvedi	5013 dated 14-12-82 [F.No.398/- 32/83-IT(B)]

2. This Notification shall come into force with immediate effect and in so far as persons mentioned in column 2 from the date(s) they take over charge(s) as Tax Recovery Officers.

[No.7109/F.No.398/27/86-IT(B)]
B.E. ALEXANDER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 मार्च, 1987

आदेश

स्टाम्प

का. आ. 742.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उस शूलक को माफ़ करती है, जो हरियाणा

वित्तीय निगम, चण्डीगढ़ द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले केवल तीन करोड़ वां लाख पचास हजार रुपये के मूल्य के बंधपत्रों (26 श्री शृंखला) के स्वरूप के बंधपत्रों पर उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रभाव्य है।

[सं. 11/87-स्टाम्प-फा. सं. 33/7] 87-बि. कर]

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 1987

ORDER

STAMPS

S.O. 742.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds in the nature of promissory notes (26th series) of the value of Three hundred and two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees to be issued by Haryana Financial Corporation, Chandigarh are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 11/87-Stamps/F. No. 33/7/87]

नई दिल्ली, 6 मार्च, 1987

ग्रामेश

स्टाम्प

का.शा. 743—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा उस शुल्क को माफ करती है जो महानगर टलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले केवल वां सौ पच्चीस करोड़ ६० के मूल्य के “14% (कर लगने योग्य) 86-प्रथम श्रंखला” तथा 10% (कर मुक्त) 86% प्रथम श्रंखला के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट श्रृंखलाओं के स्वरूप के बंधपत्रों पर उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रभाव्य है।

[सं. 12/87-स्टाम्प-फा. सं. 33/64/86-बि. कर]

श्री. आर. मेहमी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th March, 1987

ORDER

STAMPS

S.O. 743.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds in the nature of debentures described as “14% (taxable) 86-first series” and 10% (tax free) 86-first series of the value of rupees two hundred and twenty five crores only to be issued by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam, Limited are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 12/87-Stamps. F. No. 33/64/86-ST]

B. R. MEHMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 1987

का. शा. 744.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 193 में परन्तुक के खंड (IIIक) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व विभाग)

को अधिसूचना सं. का. शा. 5651 तारीख 4 दिसम्बर, 1985 को अधिकांत करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को सभी प्रतिभूतियां का, जिन पर ब्याज निम्नलिखित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों अर्थात् बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 5) और बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 40) की धारा 2 में यथा-परिभाषित तत्समान नए बैंकों का सदेय है और प्रकाशित लाभों के कार्यकारी निधियों से जिनका अनुपात 1% से न्यून हो, उक्त खंड के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, अर्थात् :—

1. यूको बैंक,
2. यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
3. देना बैंक,
4. न्यून बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
5. पंजाब और सिन्धु बैंक
6. विजया बैंक
7. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक

[सं. 7150/फा. सं. 275/132/86-आई-टी. (बी)]

श्री. नागराजन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th March, 1987

S.O. 744.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iiiia) of the proviso to section 193 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. S.O. 5651, dated the 4th December, 1985, the Central Government hereby specifies all the securities of the Central Government and the State Government, the interest on which is payable to the following nationalised banks, that is to say, corresponding new banks as defined in section 2 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (5 of 1970) and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (40 of 1980), whose ratio of published profits to working funds is less than one per cent., namely :—

1. UCO Bank
2. United Bank of India
3. Dena Bank
4. New Bank of India
5. Punjab and Sind Bank
6. Vijaya Bank
7. Punjab National Bank,

for the purposes of the said clause.

[No. 7159/F. No. 275/132/86-IT(B)]

B. NAGARAJAN, Director

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर खोड़

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1987

(आयकर)

का. शा. 745.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 121 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त सक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर खोड़

दिनांक 17-4-1982 के अपने आदेश सं. 4579 (फा. सं. 187/14/82-आ.का.नि.-I) की अनुसूची के साथ पठित दिनांक 7-5-1983 के आदेश सं. 5164 (फा. सं. 187/14/82-आ.का.नि.-I) की अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है।

क्रम सं. 21 के सामने स्तम्भ 2, 3 तथा 4 में प्रविष्टियां निम्नलिखित अनुसार रखी जाएंगी:—

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	आयकर आयुक्त	प्रधान कार्यालय	कोशाधिकार
21. तमिलनाडु-I	मद्रास	1. कम्पनी परिमण्डल-I, मद्रास।	
		2. विदेश अनुभाग, मद्रास।	
		3. अनिवासी परिमण्डल, मद्रास।	

यह अधिसूचना दिनांक 15 जनवरी, 1986 से लागू होगी।

[सं. 7091/फा.सं. 187/10/85-आ.का.नि.-I]
के.के. त्रिपाठी, सचिव

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1987

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 745.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Director Taxes makes the following amendment to the Schedule to its Order No. 5164 (F. No. 187/14/82-ITA.1) dated 7-5-1983 read with the schedule to its Order No. 4579 (F. No. 187/14/82-ITA.1) dated, 17-4-1982.

Entries in Col. 2, 3 & 4 against Sl. No. 21 are substituted as under:—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Commissioner of Income-tax	Headquarters	Jurisdiction
21.	Tamil Nadu-I	Madras	1. Company Circle-1, Madras. 2. Foreign Section, Madras. 3. Non-Resident Circle, Madras.

This notification takes effect from 15th day of January, 1986.

[No. 7091/F. No. 187/10/85-ITA.1]
K. K. TRIPATHI, Secy.

(आधिकारिक कार्य विभाग)

(संकेत ग्रन्थालय)

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 1987

का.पा. 746:—भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक अधिनियम, 1984 (1984 का 62) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसार संकेतीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, निम्नलिखित

व्यक्तियों को भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक के निदेशक बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है, प्रार्थतः:—

धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) के उपखंड (ii) के अधीन नामित:—

1. आयकर,
भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट,
बम्बई।

धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) के उपखंड (iii) के अधीन नामित:—

1. प्रबंध निदेशक,
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक,
केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, बम्बई
2. प्रबंध निदेशक,
परिच्छम बंगाल राज्य वित्त विभाग, निगम,
कलकत्ता।

[संख्या एक 7/6/86-आ.ओ.-I]

एस० एस० हसूरकर, निदेशक

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 1987

S.O. 746.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984 (62 of 1984), the Central Government hereby nominates the following persons as the Directors of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, namely:—

Nominated under sub-clause (ii) of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10:—

1. Chairman,
Unit Trust of India,
Bombay.

Nominated under sub-clause (iii) of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10:—

1. The Managing Director,
State Bank of India,
Central Office,
Bombay.

2. The Managing Director,
West Bengal State Financial Corporation,
Calcutta.

[No. F. 7/6/86-BO.I]

S. S. HASURKAR, Director

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 1987

का.पा. 747:—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के प्रावधान सिटीजन को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., दामोह पर इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 जून, 1988 तक की प्रवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होगी।

[एक. संख्या 8-1/87-ए.सी.]
के.पी. वामिनीयम, दम्भर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th March, 1987

S.O. 747.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Citizen Co-operative Bank Ltd., Damoh for the period from the date of publication of the notification in the Gazette of India to 30 June, 1988.

[F. No. 8-1/87-AC]

K. P. PANDIAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 748 :—केंकारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एटद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपधारा 2 के उपर्युक्त गिरवीदार के रूप में टिबोली अपार्टमेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की घोयर पूँजी में 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक की घोयरधारिता के सम्बन्ध में, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए, पूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया' कलकत्ता पर लागू नहीं होगे।

[सं 15/2/87-वी. ओ. III]

प्राण नाथ, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th March, 1987

S.O. 748.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to the United Bank of India, Calcutta, for a period of two years from the date of notification in respect of its holding of shares in excess of 30 per cent of the paid-up share capital of Tivoli Park Apartments Pvt. Ltd. as pledgee.

[No. 15/2/87-B.O.III]

PRAN NATH, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 25 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 749 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, नीचे दी गई सारणी के स्तरम् III में उल्लिखित ऐसे अधिकारियों को, जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, और आगे निम्न देती है कि उक्त अधिकारी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त सारणी के स्तरम् (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों की बाबत, उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारी को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे।

सारणी

अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों के प्रबंग और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं
1. विकास श्रावुक्त, कोचीन	कोचीन नियंत संसाधन जोन (को. नि. सं. जो.), कोचीन के या उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर जिनके स्टैंडर्ड डिजाइन कार- खाना भवनों, स्टैंडर्ड डिजाइन कारखाना घैड तथा भूमि (खुले प्लाट) में कमचारिवृत्त क्षार्टर बना हुआ स्थान भी सम्मिलित है।
2. मंयुक्त/उपविकास श्रावुक्त	—यथोक्त—
कोचीन नियंत संसाधन जोन (को. नि. सं. जो.), कोचीन।	
3. सम्पदा प्रबंधक, कोचीन	—यथोक्त—
नियंत संसाधन जोन, (को. नि. सं. जो.), कोचीन।	
4. विकास श्रावुक्त, मद्रास नियंत संसाधन	मद्रास नियंत संसाधन जोन (म. नि. सं. जो.), मद्रास के या उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर ^{लिए गए परिसर} जिनमें स्टैंडर्ड डिजाइन कारखाना भवनों, स्टैंडर्ड डिजाइन कारखाना घैड तथा भूमि (खुले लाट) में कमचारिवृत्त क्षार्टर बना हुआ स्थान भी सम्मिलित है।
5. संयुक्त/उपविकास श्रावुक्त,	—यथोक्त—
मद्रास नियंत संसाधन जोन (म. नि. सं. जो.), मद्रास।	
6. सम्पदा प्रबंधक मद्रास,	—यथोक्त—
नियंत संसाधन जोन, (म. नि. सं. जो.), मद्रास।	
7. विकास श्रावुक्त, फाल्टा	फाल्टा नियंत संसाधन जोन (फा. नि. सं. जो.), फाल्टा के या उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर ^{लिए गए परिसर} जिनमें स्टैंडर्ड ^{डिजाइन} कारखाना भवनों, स्टैंडर्ड डिजाइन कारखाना घैड

1

2

- नथा भूमि (खुले प्लाट) में
कर्मचारिवृन्द क्वार्टर, बना
हुआ स्थान भी समिलित है।
8. संयुक्त/उपविकास आयुक्त, —यथोक्त—
फाल्टा नियंत संसाधन जोन
(फा.नि.सं.जो.)
फाल्टा।
9. सम्पदा प्रबंधक, फाल्टा —यथोक्त—
नियंत संसाधन जोन
(फा.नि.सं.जो.),
फाल्टा।
10. विकास आयुक्त, नौएडा नौएडा नियंत संसाधन जोन
नियंत संसाधन जोन
(नो.नि.सं.जो.),
नौएडा।
- नौएडा के या उसके द्वारा पट्टे पर
लिए गए परिसर जिनमें
स्टैंडर्ड डिजाइन कारखाना
भवनों, स्टैंडर्ड डिजाइन
कारखाना शैड तथा भूमि
(खुले प्लाट में) कर्मचारि-
वृन्द क्वार्टर, बना हुआ
स्थान भी समिलित है।
11. संयुक्त/उपविकास आयुक्त, —यथोक्त—
नौएडा नियंत संसाधन
जोन (नो.नि.सं.जो.),
नौएडा।
12. सम्पदा प्रबंधक, नौएडा, —यथोक्त—
नियंत संसाधन जोन
(नो.नि.सं.जो.),
नौएडा।

[फा.सं. 1/7/86-सी.ई.पो. जैड]
श्राव. सेतुरमण, अवर. सचिव

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 25th February, 1987

S. O. 749.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column 1 of the table below, being Gazetted Officers of Government to be Estate Officers for the purpose of the said Act, and further directs that the said officers shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on the estate officers by or under the said Act, within the limits of their respective jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in column (2) of the said Table.

TABLE

Designation of the Officer	Categories of public Premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
1. Development Commissioner, Premises belonging to or taken on lease by Cochin Export Processing Zone (CPEZ), Cochin.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by Cochin Export Processing Zone (CPEZ), Cochin including staff quarters, built-up space in Standard Design Factory Buildings, Standard Design Factory Sheds and land (Open Plots)
2. Joint/Deputy Development Commissioner, Cochin Export Processing Zone (CEPZ), Cochin.	—do—
3. Estate Manager, Cochin Export Processing Zone (CEPZ), Cochin.	—do—
4. Development Commissioner Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ), Madras.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ), Madras including staff quarters, built-up space in Standard Design Factory Buildings, Standard Design Factory Sheds and land (open plots).
5. Joint/Deputy Development Commissioner, Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ), Madras.	—do—
6. Estate Manager, Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ), Madras.	—do—
7. Development Commissioner, Falta Export Processing Zone (FEPZ), Falta Calcutta including staff quarters, built-up space in Standard Design Factory buildings, Standard Design Factory Sheds and land (open plots).	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by Falta Export Processing Zone (FEPZ), Falta Calcutta including staff quarters, built-up space in Standard Design Factory buildings, Standard Design Factory Sheds and land (open plots).
8. Joint/Deputy Development Commissioner, Falta Export Processing Zone (FEPZ), Falta (Calcutta)	—do—
9. Estate Manager, Falta Export Processing Zone (FEPZ), Falta (Calcutta)	—do—
10. Development Commissioner, Noida Export Processing Zone (NEPZ), Noida.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by Noida Export Processing Zone (NEPZ), Noida including staff quarters, built-up space in Standard Design Factory Buildings, Standard Design Factory Sheds and land (open plots).
11. Joint/Deputy Development Commissioner, Noida Export Processing Zone (NEPZ), Noida.	—do—
12. Estate Manager, Noida Export Processing Zone (NEPZ), Noida.	—do—

[File No. 1/7/86—CEPZ]

R. SETHURAMAN, Under Secy.

त्रयी दिल्ली 21 मार्च, 1987

कांग्रेस 750:—नियांत (क्यानिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स अशोक लिलेण्ड, इन्हीर, मद्रास-57 में विनिर्मित, उपावन्ध-I और II में दिए गए मोटर गाड़ी के पुर्जों संघटकों तथा उपसाधनों का नियंत्रण से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स अशोक लिलेण्ड लिमिटेड, इन्हीर, मद्रास-57 को जिनका रंगिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय, 91 राजाजी सलाई, मद्रास-600001 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:—

1. कि मैसर्स अशोक लिलेण्ड लिमिटेड, इन्हीर, मद्रास-57 में विनिर्मित उपावन्ध-I और II में दिए गए मोटर गाड़ी के पुर्जों संघटकों और उपसाधनों का मैसर्स अशोक लिलेण्ड लिमिटेड, नियंत्रण से पूर्व निरीक्षण करेगी और वह ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण में किया जाएगा जो नियंत्रण निरीक्षण अधिकरण-मद्रास के अपर निदेशक से कम न हो और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स अशोक लिलेण्ड लिमिटेड, इन्हीर, मद्रास-57 से नियंत्रण की गई वस्तुओं का पौत्र-वर्तन्त निःशुल्क (फि ऑन बोर्ड) भूल्य के 0.1 प्रतिशत की दर से राशि नियंत्रण निरीक्षण अभिकरण-मद्रास को देगा जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पाँच सौ रुपए और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपए होगी।
2. मैसर्स अशोक लिलेण्ड लिमिटेड, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने छत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निदेशों द्वारा आवश्य होंगी जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्यानिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर लिखित रूप में दें।

स्पष्टीकरण:—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए “मोटर गाड़ी के पुर्जों संघटकों तथा उपसाधनों” से मोटर गाड़ियों और ट्रैक्टरों में (चाहे वे यान से संलग्न हों या न हो) प्रयुक्त विनिर्मित उत्पाद है जिनमें वे उत्पाद भी सम्मिलित हैं जो इस अधिसूचना के उपावन्ध-I और II में दिए गए मूल उत्पाद के प्रतिस्थापन पुर्जों के रूप में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं।

[फाइल सं. 5(2)/87-ईआईएप्डर्फी]

उपावन्ध-1

1. पिस्टन पिन
2. अन्त: इहन इंजिनों के लिए अन्तर्भुमि और निष्कासक वाल्व
3. नट और बोल्ट सहित संयोजक श्लाका
4. पम्प ईधन अन्तःक्षेपण के लिए एकहरे सिलेंडर
5. ऑटोमोबाइल विद्युत हार्न (कम्पन प्रकार के और वायु टोन प्रकार के)
6. प्रज्वलन कुण्डली
7. स्टार्टर मोटर और इसके प्रार्मेचर (केबल 24 बोल्ट छी सी तक)
8. स्पार्किंग प्लग
9. ऑटोमोबाइल डायनामों, इसके प्रार्मेचर और फील्ड कॉर्सल
10. हैड लाइट समुच्चय (वल्व सहित तथा रहित)
11. ऑटोमोबाइल लैम्प (वल्व)
12. घुरी शाफ्ट
13. ऑटोमोटिव ब्रेक अस्ट्रेन
14. ब्रेक इम
15. किंग पिन
16. पत्ती कमानी और इसकी पत्तियां
17. शैकल पिन
18. ऑटोमोबाइल सर्वेंशन के लिए कुंडलिनी कमानी
19. एमीटर
20. आटोमोटिव हाइड्रोलिक प्रधात अवशोषक
21. ब्लेंडो सहित वाइपर समुच्चय तथा इसकी कमानी

उपावन्ध-2

1. पिस्टन, पिस्टन रिं सरकिलप,
2. क्रॉक शाफ्ट
3. कैमशाफ्ट
4. सर्वोलक भुजा
5. वाल्व स्प्रिंग वाल्व गाइड, वाल्व सॉर्किंग पिन, वाल्व सीठ, वाल्व पुण रोड
6. सिलेंडर हैड, सिलेंडर ब्लाक
7. सिलेंडर के लिए लाइनर
8. कलध रसमुच्चय बलध दाब लेट, कलध केसिंग, कलध डिस्क, कलध स्प्रिंग, कलध लीवर
9. नोजल, आटोमोइजर, ऐलीमेंट फिल्टर, पम्प ऐलीमेंट, चृष्ण वाल्व, डिलीवर, वाल्व, गव्हनर डायोफ्राम, हस्त, चालित पम्प डायोफ्राम और डिवरी पम्प ईधन अन्तःक्षेपण के लिए निष्पल नटों सहित पाइप
10. वायु फिल्टर समुच्चय और इसके एलीमेंट
11. ईधन पम्प, स्लेहक तेल पम्प, तेल फिल्टर समुच्चय, ईधन फिल्टर समुच्चय और इसके पुर्जे
12. जब पम्प और इसके पुर्जे
13. स्पीडोमीटर तेल दाब यंत्र, ईधन गेज, थर्मोमीटर
14. स्पीडोमीटर के लिए केविल कलध ब्रॉक
15. ब्रेक समुच्चय, मास्टर सिलेंडर, पहिया सिलेंडर उत्तके पुर्जे और सुधार किट
16. कार्बोरेटर समुच्चय तथा इसके संधटक
17. रेडिएटर तथा इसके ओड
18. सितरक और इसके पुर्जे

19. स्टार्टर मोटर डायनामों के लिए कार्बन बुश और स्प्रिंग
20. हार्न रिले, हार्न डायफाम तथा हार्न संयोजक
21. फलेशर यूनिट
22. वोल्टता नियमक
23. नोडक शाफ्ट
24. सर्वदिश जोड़ और इसके भाग
25. संचरण जंजीरें
26. हब
27. अग्र और पश्च स्प्रिंगों के लिए हेंगर ब्रेकिट, शैकल
28. प्रधात अवशोषक योग
29. ब्रेक बूस्टर के लिए अमड़े का वाशर, स्प्रिंग पैकिंग और संयोजक तथा सिलेंडर सुधार किट।
30. बूस्टर सम्पीड़क प्रकार हेतु पिस्टन, पिस्टन रिंग, वाल्व प्लेट और छृष्ण वाल्व कैप
31. अग्र धुरी को बांधने हेतु सिरे, ड्रग सिरे, किंग पिन सुधार किट
32. रिम का पहिया और प्लेट समुच्चय
33. उपरोक्ति नियंत्रक और उपरोक्ति नियंत्रक ट्यूब
34. दरबाजे के ताले
35. उत्थापन जैक
36. ग्रीस निष्पत्ति
37. सभी प्रकार के गैस्केट
38. सभी प्रकार की रेल सील
39. सभी प्रकार के ब्रेयरिंग
40. सभी प्रकार के गियर
41. सभी प्रकार की धातु और रबर बुशिंग
42. सभी प्रकार के कीलक अर्थात् बोल्ट, स्टह, पेच डिवरी और वाशर।

New Delhi, the 21st March, 1987

S.O. 750.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., having their registered office at 19, Rajaji Salai, Madras-600001, as the Agency, for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette for inspection of automobile spares, components and accessories manufactured at M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Ennore, Madras-57 prior to export subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., shall carryout the inspection of automobile spares, components and accessories as per Annexure-I and II manufactured at M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Ennore, Madras-57 prior to export under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Madras and for this purpose M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Madras an amount at the rate of 0.1 percent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the items exported from their unit at M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Ennore, Madras-57 subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakhs in a year.

2. M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such direction as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation : For the purpose of this notification 'automobile spares, components and accessories' means the manufactured products used in automobiles and trailers (whether attached to the vehicle or not) including that used as a replacement part for the original product given in Annexure I and II to this Notification.

[F. No. 5(2)/87-EI&EP]

ANNEXURE I

1. Piston pin.
2. Inlet and exhaust valves for internal combustion engines.
3. Connecting rod including its nut and bolts.
4. Single Cylinder, fuel injection pump.
5. Automobile electric horn (vibrating type and wind tone type).
6. Ignition coil.
7. Starter motor and its armature (upto 24 volts D.C. only).
8. Sparking plug.
9. Automobile dynamo, its armature and field coils.
10. Head Light Assembly (with or without bulb).
11. Automobile lamp (bulb).
12. Axle shaft.
13. Automotive brake lining.
14. Brake drum.
15. King pin.
16. Leaf spring and its leaves.
17. Shackle pin.
18. Helical spring for automobile suspension.
19. Ammeter.
20. Automotive Hydraulic shock absorber.
21. Wiper assembly including its arm and blade.

ANNEXURE II

1. Piston, Piston rings, Circlips.
2. Crankshaft.
3. Camshaft.
4. Rocker arm.
5. Valve Springs, Valve guides, Valve locking pins, Valve seat, Valve push rod.
6. Cylinder head, Cylinder block.
7. Liners for cylinder.
8. Clutch assembly, Clutch pressure plate, clutch facing, Clutch disc, Clutch spring, Clutch leavers.
9. Nozzles, Atomiser, Filter elements, Pump elements, Suction Valves, Delivery valve, Governor diaphragm, hand priming pump diaphragm and pipes with nuts nipples for fuel injection pump.
10. Air filter assembly and its filter elements.
11. Fuel pump, lubricating oilpumps, oil filter assembly, Fuel filter assembly and their parts.
12. Water pump, including its parts.
13. Speedometer oil pressure gauge, Fuel guage, Thermometers.
14. Cables for speedometer, clutch and Brake.
15. Brake assembly, Master cylinder, Wheel cylinder, their parts and repair kits, Brake springs.
16. Carburettor assembly and its components.
17. Radiator and its core.
18. Distributor and its parts.
19. Carbon brushes and springs, for starter Motor and Dynamo.

20. Horn relay, Horn diaphragm and Horn contact.
21. Flasher units.
22. Voltage regulator.
23. Propeller shaft.
24. Universal joint and its parts.
25. Transmission chains.
26. Hubs.
27. Hanger brackets, Shackles for front and rear spring.
28. Shock absorber link.
29. Leather washer, Springs, packings and Connections and Cylinder repair kit for Brake Booster.
30. Piston, Piston rings, Valve disc and Suction valve for Booster compressor type.
31. Front axle tie rod ends, Drag link ends King pin repair kit.
32. Wheel rim and disc assembly.
33. Throttle control and Throttle control tube.
34. Door Locks.
35. Lifting jacks.
36. Grease nipples.
37. All types of gaskets.
38. All types of oil seals.
39. All types of bearings.
40. All types of gears.
41. All types of metal and rubber bushings.
42. All types of fasteners i.e. bolts studs, screws, nuts and washers.

का. आ 75.—नियर्ति (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और नियोजन) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त एकाइयों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स अशोक लिनेण्ड लिमिटेड, इन्नोर, मद्रास-57 में विनियमित डीजल इंजिनों का नियर्ति में पूर्व नियोजन करने के लिए मैसर्स अशोक लिनेण्ड लिमिटेड, इन्नोर, मद्रास-57 को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय 91, नाजाजी सलाह, मद्रास-600001 में है, हम अधिभूतना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात् :—

(1) कि मैसर्स अशोक लिनेण्ड लिमिटेड, इन्नोर, मद्रास-57, में विनियमित डीजल इंजिनों का मैसर्स अशोक लिनेण्ड लिमिटेड, नियर्ति से पूर्व नियोजन करेगी और वह ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण में किया जाएगा जो नियर्ति नियोजन अभिकरण-मद्रास के अपर निदेशक भे कम न हो। और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स अशोक लिनेण्ड लिमिटेड, अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स अशोक लिनेण्ड, इन्नोर, मद्रास-57 से नियर्ति की गई वस्तुओं का पोत-पर्यान्त निःशुल्क (फ्री ओन बोर्ड) मूल्य के 0.1 प्रतिशत की दर से राशि नियर्ति नियोजन अभिकरण-मद्रास को देगा जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पाँच सौ रुपए और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपए होगी।

(2) मैसर्स अशोक लिनेण्ड लिमिटेड, इस अधिभूतना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निदेशों

द्वारा आबद्ध होगी जो निदेशक (नियोजन और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) भाग-समां पर लिखित रूप में हैं।

स्पष्टीकरण :—इस अधिभूतना के प्रयोजन के लिए "डीजल इंजिनों" से अभियाय कोई भी प्राणी गामी अन्तर्वंहन इंजिन अभियेत है, जिसमें इंजिन के निलेटर में भरे तरल तेल तथा पानी वाले के त्वचाव की गर्भी में होता है और उनमें से निकली ऊर्जा इंजिन के भीतर ही रहती है और इसके अन्तर्गत केवल इंजिन के कार्य के लिए आवश्यक इसके पुर्जे संघटक तथा उपमाधन भी हैं।

[फाइल सं. 5(1)/87-ईआईएपी ईपी]

एन. पी. हरिहरन, निदेशक

S.O. 751.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., having their registered office at 19, Rajaji Salai, Madras-600001, as the Agency, for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette for inspection of Diesel Engines manufactured at M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Ennore, Madras-57 prior to export subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., shall carryout the inspection of Diesel Engines manufactured at M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Ennore, Madras-57 prior to export under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Madras and for this purpose M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Madras an amount at the rate of 0.1 percent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the items exported from their unit at M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Ennore, Madras-57 subject to a minimum of one rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.
2. M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such direction as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation : For the purpose of this notification Diesel Engines means any reciprocating internal combustion engine in which ignition of the liquid fuel injected into the cylinder of the engine is performed by the heat of compression of air charge and the energy release takes place within the engine itself and shall include its spares, components and accessories essential to the functioning of the engine only.

JF. No. 5(1)/87-EI&EP

N. S. HARIHARAN Director

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 1986

नियमन आदेश

का०आ० 752.—मर्वंथी सी एन ए. एसपॉर्ट्स प्रा. लि., बी-52, ओखला एक्स्प्रेस रोड, फेम-1, नई दिल्ली को 32662 मीटर वैलिंग 100 प्रतिशत पोली वैलिंग के आयात हेतु 2,28,637/- रुपये की राशि का अत्रिम लाइसेंस सं-पी/रै/3083782 दि. 17-4-85 एवं डीशू सी बुक नं. 013186 (बम्बई) दिनांक 17-6-86 जारी किया गया था।

कर्म ने भूचित किया है कि उपरोक्त लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनियम प्रतिनिधि यिन उपयोग किए ही कही गुम हो गई है।

उपरोक्त कथन के गमर्जन में फर्म ने आयात-निर्यात शियाविधि पुस्तका 1985-88 के वैरा 85-87 में यथा बांधित एक उपयोग पत्र प्रश्नत किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि उपरोक्त अग्रिम लाइसेंस की मूद्रा विनियम प्रतिनिधि कहीं गुम हो गई है।

आयात (नियंत्रण) आवेदन' 1955 वि. 7-12-55 (यथा मर्गीभूत अन्तर्न) की धारा 9 (डी) में प्रदत्त गतियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं एतद्वारा उपरोक्त अग्रिम लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनियम प्रतिनिधि को नियन्त्रण करने का आदेश पारित करता हूँ।

[फाइल नं.-एड/लाइ/यूडीएस/438/ए.एम-85
प.एल.एम.-1/सी.एल.ए.]

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1986

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 752.—M/s. C.N.A. Exports Private Ltd., B.52 New Okbla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi granted Advance Licence No. P/K/3083782 dated 17-4-85 for Rs. 2,28,637 and DEEC Book No. 013186 (Bombay) dated 17-6-85 for import of 32662 meters Wadding 100% Polly Padding.

The firm have reported that Exchange copy of the said licence has been lost having been not utilised at all.

The firm have filed an affidavit in support of the above statement as required under Paras 85-87 of Hand Book of Import-Export Procedure 1985-88. I am satisfied that the Original exchange control copy of the said Advance Licence have been lost.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 9(D) of Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7th December, 1955 as amended upto date I hereby order cancellation of the said Exchange Control Copy of the Advance Licence.

[F. No. Adv/Lic/UDFS/438/AM.85/ALS.I/CLA]

(संयुक्त मूल्य नियंत्रक आयात नियंत्रित)

(केन्द्रीय लाइसेंस ध्वेत)

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1986

विषय:—मर्वंशी आर्ट मैस इन्टरप्राइजेज, एडम्स एंड एव्स कॉन्वेट के समीप, पीरजादा रोड, मुरादाबाद को जारी रु 2,52,000 की राशि के अग्रिमलाइसेंस सं. पी.के.0/0419547 दि. 22-11-85 तथा डोह डिसीबूकनं. 014734 (बम्बई) दिनांक 25-11-85 को नियन्त्रण करने हेतु नियन्त्रण आदेश मं.ए.डी.टी./लाइ/यूडीएस/181/एम-86/एलएम-1/सी.एल.ए/ 1412 दि. 11-8-86 को वापिस लेता।

का० आ० 753:—आवेदक सर्वथी आर्ट मैस इन्टर-प्राइजेज, मुरादाबाद को उपरोक्त अग्रिम लाइसेंस तथा डीडीएस बूक प्राप्त हो गा० है तथा उन्होंने नियन्त्रण आदेश को वापिस लेने के लिए अनुरोध किया है।

भासले पर विचार किया गया है तथा अग्रिम लाइसेंस मं. पी.के/0419547 दि. 22-11-85 एवं डीडीएस बूक सं. 014734 (बम्बई) दिनांक 25-11-85 के संबंध में जारी नियन्त्रण

आदेश सं. एड/लाइ/यूडीएस/181/एम-86/एलएम-1/सी.एल.ए/ 1412 दिनांक 11-8-86 को नियन्त्रण करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

[सं. एड/लाइ/यूडीएस/181/एम-86/एलएम-1/सी.एल.ए]

आर० क० भ्रवन,

उप मूल्य नियंत्रक आयात एवं नियंत्रित कृते संयुक्त मूल्य नियंत्रक आयात एवं नियंत्रित

(Office of the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)
(Central Licensing Area)

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1986

Subject.—Withdrawal of Cancellation Order No. Adv./Lic/ UDES/181/AM.86/ALS.I/CLA]1412 dated 11/8/86 issued in respect of advance Licence No. P/K/0419547 dated 22/11/85 for Rs. 2,52,000 and DEEC Book No. 014734 (Bombay) dated 25-11-85 issued in favour of M/s. Art Men's Enterprises, Near Adanis and Eves Convent, Peerzada Road, Moradabad.

S.O. 753.—The applicant M/s. Art Men's Enterprises, Moradabad has since received the above mentioned advance licence and DEEC Book and have been submitted to this office with a request to withdraw the Cancellation Order.

The case has been considered and it has been decided to withdraw the cancellation order No. Adv/Lic/UDES/181/AM. 86/ALS.I/CLA]1412 dated 11/8/86 issued in respect of advance licence No. P/K/0419547 dated 22/11/85 and DEEC Book No. 014734 (Bombay) dated 25-11-85.

[No. Adv/Lic/UDES/181/AM.86/ALS.I/CLA]

R. K. DHAWAN, Dy. Chief Controller of I&E,
for Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

(संयुक्त मूल्य नियंत्रक आयात एवं नियंत्रित का कार्यालय)

कलकत्ता, 4 फरवरी, 1987

नियन्त्रण आदेश

का आ 754.—जबकि महाशय हिन्दुस्तान कॉर्पर नि. मालांजियंड कॉर्पर प्रोजेक्ट, थाना मालांजियंड, जिला-बालाशाह मध्यप्रदेश को सहायक अनुज्ञापत्र सं. आई/डी/0482661/सी तारीख 4-12-85 को स्वीकृत किया गया प्रतिबंधित अतिरिक्त पुर्जे के आयात के लिए है जो अनुज्ञा-पत्र व्याया संस्थापित या प्रयोग किया गया पूँजीगत माल के प्रवालन तथा अनुरक्षण के लिए है। यह पूँजीगत माल गोण उपकरण नियंत्रण तथा प्रयोगशाला उपकरण तथा संरक्षा साधन के अतिरिक्त पुर्जे भहिन है जो केवल 15,00,000 रुपये के लिए है।

2. जबकि महाशय हिन्दुस्तान कॉर्पर नि. ने आयात-नियंत्रित प्रणाली 1985-88 के हस्तान्तिका के वैरा-86 के अंतर्गत जब एक हलफानामा दाखिल किया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि उक्त अनुज्ञा-पत्र की सीमान्तक उद्देश्य प्रति अस्थान हां गई है जो कि सीना शुल्क हाउम, कलकत्ता द्वारा पंजीकृत किया गया था। तथा केवल 2,43,911 रुपये तथा अंगत: उपयोग किया गया था। उन्होंने आगे सूल अनुज्ञा-पत्र (सीमाशुल्क उद्देश्य प्रति) मिल जाने पर विना उपयोग किए ही अनुज्ञा-पत्र कार्यालय को वापस कर देने का वचन दिया है।

3. जबकि महाशय हिन्दुस्तान कॉर्पोरेशन लि. ने सीमांशुल्क उद्देश्य की प्रतिनिधि उक्त अनुज्ञा-पत्र की बाकी मूल्य की रद्द करने के बदले में निगम की प्रारंभना की।

4. मुझे संतुष्ट है कि सीमांशुल्क उद्देश्य प्रति की उक्त अनुज्ञा-पत्र पंजीकृत तथा अंशतः उपयाग करने के बाद अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

5. आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के संगतिवाचन खंड 9(1) के अन्तर्गत में जो अधिकार मुझे प्रदत्त किया गया है का प्रयोग करते हुए सीमांशुल्क उद्देश्य की मत प्रति जो अनुज्ञा-पत्र सं. आई/डी/0482661/सी तारीख 4/12/85 का है, को रद्द करता है तथा एलटेक्स आदेश देता है कि अनुज्ञा-पत्र की एक प्रति रद्द किया गया अनुज्ञा-पत्र के बदले में निगम किया जाए।

6. वह आयात-नियात प्रणाली 1985—88 की हस्त-पुस्तिका के 86 के निगम के अनुबंध के अनुसार किया गया है।

[सं. 6/1986-87]

के. सी. दास,
उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात एवं नियात

विषय :—नहायक अनुज्ञा-पत्र सं. आई/डी/0482661/सी
दिनांक 4-12-85 की अस्थानस्थ हुई सीमांशुल्क
उद्देश्य प्रति की अनुलिपि का निगम।

उक्त अनुज्ञा-पत्र की अस्थानस्थ हुई सीमांशुल्क उद्देश्य प्रति की अनुलिपि का विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

अनुज्ञा-पत्र सं.	तारीख	माल का विवरण
डी-2468617	4/2/87	प्रतिबंधित अतिरिक्त पूर्जी अनुज्ञा-पत्र द्वारा संस्थापित या प्रयोग किया गया पूर्जीगत माल के प्रचालन तथा अनु-रक्षण के लिए है जो गोण उपकरण नियंत्रण तथा प्रयोग-शाला उपकरण तथा संरक्षा साधन के अतिरिक्त पूर्जी सहित है।

अनुज्ञा-पत्र को मूल सी. आई. एफ.
का मूल्य केवल 15,00,000 रुपये।

एस. के. बोय,
सहायक मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात एवं नियात
कृते संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात एवं नियात

(Office of the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)
Calcutta, the 4th February, 1987

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 754.—Whereas M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd., Malanjkhand Copper Project, P.O. Malanjkhand, Dist. Balaghat, M.P. were granted a Subsidiary lic. No. I/D/0482661/dt. 4-12-85 for import of Restricted Spares required for Operation and Maintenance of the Capital Goods installed or used by the licensee including spares of Ancillary Equipment, Control and Laboratory Equipment and safety appliances for Rs. 15,00,000/- only.

2. Whereas M/s. Hindustan Corporation Ltd. have now filed an affidavit in terms of para 86 of the Hand Bk. of Import-Export Procedures, 1985-88 wherein they have stated that the Customs Purposes copy of the said lic. has been misplaced having been registered with Customs House, Calcutta and utilised partly to the extent of Rs. 2,43,911/- only. They have further undertaken to return the original licence (Customs Purposes copy only) if found/traced out at a later date without utilisation to the licensing office.

3. Whereas M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd. have since requested for issue of duplicate copy of Customs Purposes copy in cancellation of the said lic. for utilisation for the balance value of the licence.

4. I am satisfied that the Customs Purposes copy of the above mentioned licence have been misplaced having been registered and utilised partly.

5. In exercise of the power conferred in me under clause 9(1)(d) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1966, as amended. I hereby order the cancellation of said original Customs Purposes copy of the licence No. I/D/0482661/C dt. 4-12-85 and hereby order that a duplicate licence be issued against the said cancelled licence.

6. This is done in accordance with the provision of para 86 of Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures, 1985-88.

[No. 6/1986-87/2080]

K. C. DAS, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports,
Sub.:—Issue of duplicate copy of the misplaced Customs Purposes Copy of the Subsidiary Licence
No. P/D/0482661/C dt. 4-12-85

The particulars of the duplicate copy of the misplaced Customs Purposes copy of the aforesaid licence are as following :—

LICENCE NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS
D-2468617	4/2/87	Restricted Spares Required for Operation and Maintenance of the Capital Goods Installed or used by the Licensee including Spares of Ancillary Equipment, Control, Laboratory Equipment and Safety Appliances.

Total CIF Value of the LIC
Rs. 15,00,000/-Only.

S. K. GHOSH, Asstt. Chief Controller of I&E,
for Jt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 1987

निगम आदेश

का.शा. 755.—सर्वथो दूरा एक्सप्रेस बाउस, फैज गंज, मुरादाबाद को 5,04,000 रुपये की राशि के समान 36एम० टी० ब्रास स्क्रप का आयात करने हेतु दिनांक 17-12-85 को अग्रिम लाइसेंस सं. फी/क/0420388 प्रशंग किया गया था।

आवेदक ने सूचित किया है कि अग्रिम लाइसेंस गं. फी/क/0420388 दिनांक 17-12-85 रु. 5,04,000/-

बिलकुल बिना उपर्योग किय ही कहीं गुम/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि उपरोक्त अधिसम लाइसेंस कहीं गुम/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है।

आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-55, व्यापारसंशोधन अवयवन की धारा 9(जी) मे प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं अधिसम लाइसेंस स. पा/के/ 0420388 दिनांक 17-12-75 रु. 5,04,000/- एतद्वारा निरस्त करता हूँ।

[सं.-एडीची/लाइ/यू/डॉइएस/197/एएम-86/एएलएस-1/सोएमए]

ए. जी. वी. सुब्रु,

उप भूख नियंत्रक, आयात एवं नियंत्रित कृते संयुक्त भूख नियंत्रक, आयात एवं नियंत्रित

New Delhi, the 13th February, 1987

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 755.—M/s. Dura Export House, Faiz Ganj, Moradabad were granted advance licence No. P/K/0420388 dated 17-12-85 for import of 36 MT Brass Scrap for Rs. 5,04,000 under Duty Exemption Scheme

The applicant has informed that the advance licence No. P/K/0420388 dated 17-12-85 for Rs. 5,04,000 without having utilised at all has been lost/misplaced.

I am satisfied that the Advance Licence has been lost/misplaced.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me under subject clause 9(OI) in the Import Trade Control Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended upto date, advance licence No. P/K/0420388 dated 17-12-85 for Rs. 5,04,000 is hereby cancelled.

[No. Adv/Lic/UDES/197/AM. 86/ALSI/CLA]
A.G.V. SUBBU, Dy. Chief Controller of I&E,
fo, Lt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

खाद्य और नागरिक पर्याप्ति बंचालन

(खाद्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 1987

आदेश

का. आ. 756:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खाद्य विभाग, क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशालयों, उपायि निदेशालयों और खाद्य विभाग के बैतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों द्वारा किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के अय, भंडारकरण, संचालन, परिषहन, वितरण तथा विशेष के कृत्यों का प्रलेन करना बन्द कर दिया है जो कि खाद्य निगम अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 37) की धारा 13 के अधीन भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कृत्य है।

और यतः खाद्य विभाग, क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशालयों, उपायि निदेशालयों और खाद्य विभाग के बैतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे और उपरिवित कृत्यों के पालन में लगे निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के तारीख 16 अप्रैल, 1971 के परिवर्त के प्रत्युत्तर में उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट तारीख के अन्दर भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्म-

चारों न अनन्त के अपने श्राण्य को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 12ए की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक द्वारा यथा प्रयोगित सूचना नहीं दी गई;

अतः अब खाद्य निगम अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 37) व्याप अवधार संशोधन की धारा 12ए द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों को उनके सामने दी गई तारीख से भारतीय खाद्य निगम में स्थानान्तरित करती है:—

क्र. अधिकारी/ मं. कर्मचारी का नाम	केन्द्रीय स्थायी पद	सरकार के अधीन	स्थानान्तरण के समय	भारतीय में स्थाना- न्तरण की अधीक्षक कीपर
1. श्री ए. पनीर- सेलवाम	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	सहायक ग्रेड-1	9-5-1969
2. श्री मोहम्मद बुरानुद्दीन	वरिष्ठ गोलाउन	वरिष्ठ गोलाउन	गोलाउन अधीक्षक कीपर	1-3-1969

[संख्या 52/1/82-एफ सी-3]
एस.के. स्वामी, अधिकारी, सचिव

MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Food)

New Delhi, the 27th February, 1987

ORDER

S.O. 756.—Whereas the Central Government has ceased to perform the functions of purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains done by the Department of Food, the Regional Directorates of Food, the Procurement Directorate and the Pay & Accounts Office of the Department of Food which under Section 13 of Food Corporations Act, 1964 (37 of 1964) and the functions of the Food Corporation of India.

And whereas the following officers and employees serving in the Department of Food, the Regional Directorate of Food, the Procurement Directorate and the Pay and Accounts Offices of the Department of Food and engaged in the performance of the functions mentioned above have not, in response to the circular of the Central Government dated the 16th April, 1971 intimated, within the date specified therein, their intention of not becoming employees of the Food Corporation of India, as required by the proviso to Sub-Section 12-A of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12-A of the Food Corporations Act, 1964 (37 of 1964) as amended upto date the Central Government hereby transfer the following employees to the Food Corporation of India with effect from the dates mentioned against them.

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer/ Employees	Permanent Post held under the Central Govt.	Post held under the Central Govt. at the time of transfer	Date of transfer to F.C.I.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Shri A. Pancerselvam	Upper Division Clerk		A.G.L.	9-5-1969
2. Shri Md. Burranuddin	Senior Godown Keeper	Dock/ Godown Suptd.	1-3-1969	

[No. 52-1/82-FC-II]

S. K. SWAMI, Under Secy.

(नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 1987

का.आ. 757.—तत्कालीन नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) की भारत के राजपत्र के भाग 2. खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) में दिनांक 1982-09-04 को प्रकाशित अधिसूचना संलग्न एम.ओ. 3098 दिनांक 1982-08-01 में आंशिक मंशोधन करते हुए भारतीय मानक संस्था अधिसूचित करती है कि जल, गैस और मलजल के लिए ढलवां लोहे के दो फैज वाले क्षेत्रिज पाइपों की मानक मूहरों का डिजाइन संशोधित किया गया है। संवंधित भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित मानक मूहरों के संशोधित डिजाइनों तथा उनके शाविक विवरण निम्नलिखित अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन मुहर) अधिनियम 1952 और इसके अधीन बने नियमों तथा विनियमों के निमित्त ये मानक मूहरें 1986-01-01 से लागू होंगी:

अनुसूची

क्रमांक	मानक मूहर का डिजाइन	उत्पादन/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	संबंधित भारतीय मानक की में. एवं शीर्षक	मानक मूहर के डिजाइन शाविक विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.		जल, गैस और मलजल के लिए ढलवां लोहे के दोहरे लोहे के दोहरे फैज वाले क्षेत्रिज पाइप	IS : 7181—1974 जल, गैस और मलजल के लिए ढलवां लोहे के दोहरे फैज वाले क्षेत्रिज पाइपों की विशिष्ट	"ISI" अक्षरों वाले भारतीय मानक संस्था के मोनोग्राम जो स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई निपिचत शैली और परस्पर सम्बद्ध अनुपात में बनाए गए में, डिजाइन में निर्देश के अनुसार मोनोग्राम के ऊपर भारतीय मानक संस्था तथा मोनोग्राम के नीचे "वर्ग ए" तथा "वर्ग बी" अंकित हो।
2.				

[म. मी.एम.डी. / 13 : 9]

(Department of Civil Supplies)
INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

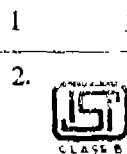
New Delhi, the 24th February, 1987

S. O. 757.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Civil Supplies (Indian Standards Institution) notification number S.O. 3098 dated 1982-08-01 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1982-09-04, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the design of the Standard Mark for horizontally cast iron double flanged pipes for water, gas and sewage has been revised. The revised designs of the Standard Marks together with the title of the relevant Indian Standard and verbal description of the design are given in the following Schedule.

These Standard Marks for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1986-01-01 :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Product	Product/Class of Product	No. & Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal Description of the Design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.		Horizontally cast iron double flanged pipes for water, gas and sewage.	IS : 7181—1974 Specification for horizontally cast iron double flanged pipes for water, gas and sewage.	The monograms of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative



2.

3

4

5

proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the words 'CLASS A' and 'CLASS B' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monograms as indicated in the designs.

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

का. आ. 768.—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 8 के उपविनियम (1) के प्रतुसार भारत मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन 131 लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं, वे जाइसेंसधारियों को मानक संबंधी भूतर नगाने का अधिकार देते हुए नवम्बर 1985 में स्वीकृत किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या (सी एम/एल—)	वैधता की अवधि में तक	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया और सम्बद्ध : पदनाम	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	सी एम/एल-1470951 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	गोपल केमिकल्स, ऊलाओ, बेगुसराय (बिहार)	पैराफिन मोम, IS : 4654—1974
2.	सी एम/एल-1471044 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	ग्रजय केमिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, पो. ओ. पपरोड, जिला बेगुसराय (बिहार)	पैराफिन मोम IS : 4654—1974
3.	सी एम/एल-1471145 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	केंगव केमिकल्स, पो. ओ. पपरोड, जिला बेगुसराय, (बिहार)	पैराफिन मोम IS : 4654—1974
4.	सी एम/एल-1471246 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	यूनिवर्सल केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, मिहौल, जिला, बेगुसराय (बिहार) (कार्या : मंजुषरी शांप, बेगुसराय-851101)	पैराफिन मोम IS : 4654—1974
5.	सी एम/एल-1471347 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	किश्को बैकम इंडस्ट्रीज. 80 इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेया, पा. ओ. निलरथ, जिला बेगुसराय, (बिहार)	पैराफिन मोम IS : 4654—1974
6.	सी एम/एल-1471448 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	शंकर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 132 बरौनी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेया, पा. ओ. निलरथ जिला बेगुसराय-851102 (बिहार)	पैराफिन मोम IS : 4654—1974
7.	सी एम/एल-1471549 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	बेगुसराय वेक्स पॉड्कट्स प्रा. लि., बाड़ी एवु जिला बेगुसराय (बिहार)	पैराफिन मोम IS : 4654—1974
8.	सी एम/एल-1471650 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	स्टैर्ड इंडस्ट्रीज, ए-3/20-21, उधना उद्योगनगर,, जिला उधना, सूरत-394210 (गुजरात)	सूड इस्पात के नतन (पियाना) IS : 3818—1971

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.	सी.एम/एल-1471751 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	सिंधथ फूड प्रॉडक्ट्स प्रा. लि., 401, जी.आई.टी.सी.इस्टेट, उमरेश-388220 जिला कैडा (गुजरात)	केबल इलूकोज विस्कुट IS : 1011--1981
10.	सी.एम/एल-1471852 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	पी.वी.सी.इडस्ट्रीज़, 457/ए. क. आर. रोड, अमरावती होस्पेट (कार्यालय: पी. वी. स. 33, अमरावती होस्पेट—583201 जिला (वेलानी)	एंडोमन्फात 35% इ.सी. IS : 4323--1980
11.	सी.एम/एल-1471953 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	इकेटर इलक्ट्रोडस पैड इंजी. कं. प्रा.लि., प्लाट सं. 1804, जी.आई.टी.सी., वीथल उचोगतगर, वाया-शानंद, जिला कैडा-388121 (गुजरात)	मरन्चना इस्पात की धानु आर्क वेलिंग (चहरों को छोड़कर अन्य धानु की बेलिंग के लिए आधिकारिक इलेक्ट्रोड IS : 814 (भाग 1) —1974 —यथोपरि—
12.	सी.एम/एल-1472046 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	—यथोपरि—	
13.	सी.एम/एल-1472147 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	कल्याण सुव्वर्गम सीमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज़ लि., गांव और पो. ओ. बेरी, बांसवाडा-327001 (गजस्थान)	सादा पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट IS : 269--1976
14.	सी.एम/एल-1472248 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	जोबनर सीमेंट (प्रा.) लि., 1 किमी. जोबनर रोड, जिला फूलेरा, जयपुर (कार्यालय: 14 वी, शानंद भवन, जोबनर बाग, स्टेशन रोड, जयपुर)	सादा पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट IS : 269--1975
15.	सी.एम/एल-1472349 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	फिल्मान इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स (प्रा) लि., इंगकूर स्टेशन (एन. रेलवे), जिला बुलंदशहर (यू.पी.) (कार्यालय: 15 जी.टी.रोड, गाजियाबाद-201001)	मरन्चना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977--1975
16.	सी.एम/एल-1472450 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	लाउलस प्रा. लि., 33-वी, एन.आई.टी., फरीवाबाद-121001	मरन्चना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977--1975
17.	सी.एम/एल-1472551 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	राठी उचोग नि., इस्पात नगर, गाजियाबाद (यू.पी.)	मरन्चना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977--1975
18.	सी.एम/एल-1472652 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	स्टैक्ड मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज़, ई-8, एस. एम. प. कोम्पारेटिव इंड. इस्टेट, जी.टी. कर्नाल रोड, दिल्ली-110033	मुद्रा इस्पात के टक्करवार कब्जे, मध्यम भार IS : 1341--1981
19.	सी.एम/एल-1472753 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	दासपास सेल्स कार्पोरेशन, 29/19 लैन नं. 6 इंडियन इस्टेट, नया रोहतक रोड, नई दिल्ली-110005	खनिज भरे खोलदार बाटर हीटिंग एलीमेंट, 1.5 कि. वाट रेटिंग IS : 4159--1976

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20.	सी.एम/एल-1472854 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	उपराज्यकार्य प्राइवेट स्टोर लि., 12/16, नवलपांजी, नदा रोड़नक रोड़, नई दिल्ली-110005	मंरचना इस्पात (माधारण किस्म) IS: 1977--1975
21.	सी.एम/एल-1472955 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	प्रीमियर स्पैन पाइप इंडस्ट्रीज, पी-39 इंडस्ट्रियल इंस्ट्रीट, दीवा गोड़, बाराबंकी-225123 (कार्यालय: 14 ट्रांसिट फैट्स, 4-ए, गत्खेल मार्ग, लखनऊ-226001)	प्रबलिन मीमेंट कंफीट पाइप IS: 458--1971
22.	सी.एम/एल-1473048 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	अवधि स्थन पाइप (प्रा.) लि., किमी. 7.6 लखनऊ बाराबंकी रोड़, गांव भौहम्मदपुर चौकी, बाराबंकी	प्रबलिन मीमेंट कंफीट IS: 458--1971
23.	सी.एम/एल-1473149 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	एएआर ईएसएसइंजी. वर्क्स, 1049, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया के बाहर, जल्दीर-144004	सीसा युक्त टिन कॉसा के गेट बांस IS: 778--1980
24.	सी.एम/एल-1473250 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	गोक्षेन भाइकिल इंडस्ट्रीज (प्रा) लि., भाइकिल के रोलर चेन 150 ए-7, फोकल प्लाईंट, लूधियाना-141010 (पंजाब)	नं. 081 IS: 2403--1975
25.	सी.एम/एल-1473351 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	नार्थ ईस्टर्न सिलिङ्ग प्रा. लि., पश्चिम बंग गान, पा. ओ. घोटानगर, गोहाटी-781012 (कार्यालय: पिक्मी-बिलिङ्ग, कमरपट्टी, गोहाटी-781001)	33.3 विटर पानी की शमता के एलपी जी सिलिङ्ग IS: 3196--1982
26.	सी.एम/एल-1473452 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	दीप्ति फायर इंजीनियर्स, पनिट नं. 426. बृहा उच्चोग भवन,	संडा अम्ब टाइप के मुखाहृद अग्निशमक, 9 लिटर की शमता वाले IS: 934--1976
27.	सी.एम/एल-1473553 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	भारती फायर इंजीनियर्स, नं. 3/6, अनुपम इंडस्ट्रियल इंस्ट्रीट, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, मलंद, बम्बई-400080	कार्बनडाइयाक्साइड टाइप के मुखाहृद अग्निशमक IS: 2878--1976
28.	सी.एम/एल-1473654 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	किचन इल्स. गांव छांव, रोहतक भिवानी रोड़, रोहतक-124001	एल पी जी के साथ प्रयुक्त अपरी अथवा मतदी घरेलू कुकिंगरेज, 1554 कि.कै/ घ और 2064 कि.कै/घ., के रेटिंग के बो टायप बनरों मध्या 1608 कि.कै./घ., के बनर युक्त एक प्रिलर वाले। कुल गैस आपत 480 ग्रा./घ. IS: 4760--1979

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
29. सी एम/एन-1473755 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	मुग्धराज एंड कॉ., बी-120, मायापुरी, फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110064	मथनी	IS : 1223 (खंड 6)-1982
30. सी एम/एल-1473856 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	रेनिस इंडिया लि. 20 हावड़ा रोड, मालकिया, हावड़ा	केस्यूल थंड कार्बोफ्लूरान प्रेन्यूल 3%	IS : 9360—1980
31. सी एम/एल-1473957 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	नीन्हान लेदर कार्पोरेशन, 4 तिनजाला रोड, करकला-700039 (पश्चिम बंगाल) (कार्यालय: 10/3 तलबेगन लेन, करकला-700017)	भारी धातु उद्योग के काम- गारों के लिए खमड़ के सुरक्षा बूट	IS : 1989 (भाग 2)-1978
32. सी एम/एल-1474050 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	महालटमी इंडस्ट्रियल कार्पोरेशन, 6 छी लपमावी पहली लेन, कलकत्ता-700039 (पश्चिम बंगाल)	(1) खनिकों के लिए खमड़ और रबड़ के तले वाले खमड़ के सुरक्षा बूट, (2) खनिकों के लिए खमड़ के तले वाले सुरक्षा जूते	(1) खनिकों के लिए खमड़ और रबड़ के तले वाले खमड़ के सुरक्षा बूट, IS : 1989 (भाग 1)-1978
33. सी एम/एल-1474151 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	टेंट्स फार्म प्रा. निमिट्ट्स, गांव स्पर्टेंड, जी. टी. रोड, पगवाड़ा, जिला कपूरथला-144403 (कार्यालय: मंडी फैक्ट्री गंज, जालंधर सिटी-144001)	कुकुट आवार पूति के लिए खनिज मिश्रण	IS : 5672—1970
34. सी एम/एल-1474252 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	कृष्णा कार्बन पेपर हॉस्ट, एल आरपी रोड, लखीम पुर-बिरो-262701 (उ. प्र.)	एक इम वाली धुमाऊ मशीनों के लिए प्रति निकालने वाली स्थानी	IS : 1333—1978
35. सी एम/एस-1474353 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	लाईस कैमिकल रिसर्च, 16 पलानी एंडवर स्ट्रीट, चिटाडिपत, भग्रास-600002 (टी एन) (कार्यालय: 17 पालीनी एंडवर स्ट्रीट, चिटाडिपत, भग्रास-600002)	एक इम वाली धुमाऊ मशीनों के लिए प्रतियां निकालने वाली स्थानी	IS : 1333—1978
36. सी एम/एल-1474454 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	उत्कल पेस्टीसाइड्स एंड केमिकल्स, जगन्नाथपुर, जिला गंजम (उडीसा) (कार्यालय: स्टेशन रोड, ब्रह्मपुर-760005 जिला गंजम)	आहमेयोक ई सी 30% 30	IS : 3903—1975
37. सी एम/एल-1474555 1985-11-07	85-11-16	86-11-15	मुमाष अन्ड एंड प्राइवेट, बी-46/4, बजीरपुर ग्रुप इंडस्ट्रीज, दिल्ली-110052	एल पी जी के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू खूल्हे 1 सी आर सी ए वद्वदरों के निकल/क्रोमियम लेपित बोडी वाले, 1554 कि. के./घं. और 2064 कि. के./घं, रेटिंग के दो प्रबलित वर्तरों वाले गैस के खूल्हे कुल गैस खपत 332 प्रा./घ.	IS : 4246—1984

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
38.	सी एम/एल—1474656 1985-11-07	85-11-16	86-11-15	एस एस लिमिटेड, बालागढ़, दीवास-455111 (म. प्र.) (कार्याः 57 संयोगीता गंज, उत्सव भवन, इंदौर—(म. प्र.)	वनस्पति IS : 10633—1983
39.	सी एम/एल—1474757 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	नैशनल स्टील रोनिंग मिल्स, द्वारकापुरी, मुजफ्फरनगर—251001 (उ. प्र.)	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977—1975
40.	सी एम/एल—1474858 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	पैराडाइस स्पन पाइप, गांव गाँवी, सोहना रोड, फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)	प्रबन्धित सीमेंट कंकीट पाइप IS : 458—1971
41.	सी एम/एम—1474959 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	राज प्लास्टिक केबल्स, एल-163, जी. आई. डी. सी., इस्टेट, ओधव, शहमदाबाद—382415 (गुजरात)	स्थिर बायरिंग के लिए सांचा और एल्युमिनियम चालकों याले पी सी सी रोधित खोल- वार और खोलरहित केबल्स, महिंरंग प्रयुक्त और अल्प ताप अवस्था में प्रयुक्त केबलों को छोड़कर IS : 694—1977
42.	सी एम/एल—1475052 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	वक्सोफील्ड, 36/डी, फैम 3, इण्डस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, एक्सटेंशन, गंगयल, जम्मूतवी	पैराफिल मोम IS : 4654—1974
43.	सी एम/एल—1475153 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	न्यू जनता मेटल वर्क्स, पैट्रोल पम्प के नजदीक, रावडल (तह. डाहोद), डाहोद—389151 (कार्याः विजय टाकीज के नजदीक, स्टेशन रोड, डाहोद—389151)	पानी पैस और मलजल के लिए दाव पाइपों के लिए ढलवा लोहे की भुजंग । IS : 1538 (भाग 7, 8, 10, 11, 17, 19, 21 और 23) —1976
44.	सी एम/एल—1475254 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	प्रीभीशन इंजी. वर्क्स, 51, ए से जेड इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, फीगयूशन रोड लोधर परेल, बम्बई—400013	कृषि कार्यों के लिए साफ, ठंडे और ताजे पानी के मोनो- सेट पम्प IS : 9079—1982
45.	सी एम/एल—1475355 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	श्रीधित कायर इंजीनियर्स, युनिट नं. 426, नूसा उद्योग भवन, टोकराणी, जिवराज रोड, सिवरी (प.) बम्बई—400015	झाग टाइप के मुवाह्या रासाय- निक अग्नि शमकों, 9 लीटर की क्षमता वाले IS : 933—1976
46.	सी एम/एल—1475436 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	केम्ड्रोड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए-42, पीनगा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, 2 स्टेज, पीयाना, बंगलौर—560058 (कार्याः 1/1, उलूसूर रोड, बंगलौर—560042	संरचना इस्पात की धातु बैलिंग आकं के लिए आवरित इले- क्ट्रोड (नवदरों को छोड़कर अन्य धातुओं की बैलिंग के लिए) IS : 814 (भाग 1)—1974
47.	सी एम/एल—1475557 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	—यथोपरि—	संरचना इस्पात की धातु आकं बैलिंग के लिए आवरित इले- क्ट्रोड (अद्वदरों की बैलिंग के लिए)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
48.	सी.एम./एल--1475658 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	हीरा सीमेंट वर्क्स, (ए.यू.निट आक दी आई. डी. सी. आंक उड़ीसा लिमिटेड, पो. ओ., बरदेल--768038 पी.एस. बाइंगड जिला सम्बलपुर (उड़ीसा)	पोर्टलैंड धातुमल सीमेंट IS : 455--1976
49.	सी.एम./एल--1475759 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	हिन्दुस्तान प्लवराइंग मिल्स, बकोती, जी.टी. करनाल रोड, विल्हेमी--110038 (कार्याः 278 कट्टरा पेरन, निलक बाजार, दिल्ली--110006)	मिथाइल पैरायिन डी पी 2% IS : 8960--1978
50.	सी.एम./एल--1475860 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	यूनाइटेड केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, ए/39, दावा कालोनी, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जान्धर सिटी, (पंजाब)	पैराफिन मोम IS : 4654--1974
51.	सी.एम./एल--1475961 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	दोसामा इंडस्ट्रीज, सी-8, बनांशा, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, मू-तल अगोक चक्रवर्ती, रोड, कंडीवली (पूर्व), मम्बई--400101	क्षेत्रिज बेलनाकार और अतिज आयताकार भाप स्टेरलाइजर, दाव टाइप (अस्पताल और घेषजीय प्रयोग के लिए) IS : 3829--1978
52.	सी.एम./एल--1476054 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	विनायक इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लाट सं. 1282, ज्यूधारा, पो. ओ. कलाना, जिला बर्देवान (कार्याः 52/38, स्टेंड रोड (पहला-तल) फलकसा--700070)	पैराफिन मोम IS : 4654--1974
53.	सी.एम./एल--1476155 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	केजी इलेक्ट्रीक कं., ए-121, एच ब्लाक एम आई डी सी, पिंगरी, पुण --411018	एक आपरेटर टाइप के घार्क बैलिङ ट्रांसफार्मर का 415 बोल्ट 50 हर्ट्ज, 200 ए. थ्रोटी ए रोधन, याकु शीलि IS : 1851--1975
54.	सी.एम./एल--1476256 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	केवल्स (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., बी/5, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, वानासोर-756001 (उड़ीसा) (कार्याः गोपालगांव, (मिर्जापुरी) शालासोर)	1100 बोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए तांबा अथवा एल्युमिनियम चालकों वाले पी भी भी रोधित भार कार्य वाले विज्ञती के प्रक्रियत केवल प्रण प्रबन्धनों में प्रयुक्त केवलों को छोड़कर IS : 1554(भाग 1)--1976
55.	सी.एम./एल--1476357 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	मेटल फार्मिंगस (प्रा.) लि., बी-1, मायामुगी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नई दिल्ली--110064	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) के रूप में रोलिंग के लिए ढलधां विलेट हंगट IS : 6915--1978

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
56.	सी एम/एल—1476458 1985-11-15	85-12-01	86-11-30	बी. एस. ईंजीनियरिंग प्राइवेज, 17/10/ई माल रोड, कलकत्ता—700080	रबह के वाहक पट्टे, ऊमा प्रति- रोधी ग्रेड IS: 1891 (भाग 2) — 1976
57.	सी एम/एल—1476559 1985-11-04	85-12-01	86-11-30	ज्योति कार्पोरेशन, 5/173, गुणादाला, बिजयबाड़ा— 520005 (अ. प्र.), (कार्यालय: एलुम रोड, बिजयबाड़ा—520002)	संश्लेषित अपमानिक से बने तरल शैम्पू IS: 7884—1978
58.	सी एम/एल—1476660 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	के. सी. फॉड प्राइवेट (प्रा) लि., बिस्कूट—किल्मे बाड़ी आहमण, जम्मू (इंडिया)	IS: 1011—1981
59.	सी एम/एल—1476761 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	दिल्ली कंट्रोल डिवाइस (प्रा.) लिमिटेड, बी—258, नारायण इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, (फेस 1), नई दिल्ली—110028	ए. सी. सकिटों के लिए छोटे एयर ब्रेक सकिट ब्रेकर—10 ए. और 20 ए. 415 बोस्ट सिंगल पोल ड्यूटी वर्ग एम—9 IS: 8828—1978
60.	सी एम/एल—1476862 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	बैनसिल न्यास वर्क्स प्राइवेट लि., 21 ओ.एम.प्रार. इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, द्रव्यानी नगर, बंगलोर—560016	एक मार्क घासी आयतनी फ्लास्क IS: 915—1975
61.	सी एम/एल—1476963 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	हिन्दुस्तान पत्वराइजिंग मिल्स, बाकोली, जी.टी. करनाल रोड, दिल्ली—110036 (कार्यालय: 278 कटरा प्राण तिलक बाजार, दिल्ली—110006)	मालाधियान, राहगी पर्स 15% IS: 2569—1978
62.	सी एम/एल—1477056 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	कोर्न प्राइवेट लि., (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, द्वाट स. 7, एम आई बी सी इंड., इस्टेट, पोस्ट धंसोली, थाना—400701 (कार्यालय: श्री निवास हाउस, एच स्वामी मार्ग, बम्बई—400001)	जिलेटिन खाद्य ग्रेड (दूसरी पैकिंग) IS: 5719—1970
63.	सी एम/एल—1477157 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	प्राइवेट केमिकल वर्क्स, सी—212/2, फेस 2, मायापुरी, नई दिल्ली—110064	काला रोगाणुनाशी द्रव IS: 1061—1982

1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	सीएम/एल-1477258 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	प्रारंती मिनरल्स, 15/7, मधुग रोड, फरीदाबाद, (कार्यालय: 4741/23, अंसारी रोड, वरियांगज, नई दिल्ली—110002	मिथाइल पैरापियान 50% IS: 2865—1978
65.	सीएम/एल-1477359 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	मोना स्टेशनरी एस्स, प्लाट सं. 511, उद्धोग तिहार, बृडाहेडा, गुजरांव—122001 (हरियाणा)	हस्त सिखाई के लिए कार्बन कागज IS: 3450—1976
66.	सीएम/एल-1477460 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	रीफ्लोल आयल रिफाईनरीज, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लाट सं. 23, फस 3, जी आई डीसी, नरोदा, घरमवाबाद—382330 (गुजरात)	मशीनरी तेल IS: 493 (भाग 1) 1981
67.	सीएम/एल-1477561 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	जिला बानसकांथा ओड्सा— मिल्क प्रॉड्क्ट्स यूनियन लि., पोस्ट बाक्स सं. 20, पालानपुर —385001	पशुओं के लिए मिथित भाहार IS: 2052—1979
68.	सीएम/एल-1477662 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	एवरशाइन पेंट्स एंड केमिकल इंडी. इबल्यू-9, फैस 2 ओखला इंडिस्ट्रियल ईनेमल एरिया, नई दिल्ली—20	आतंरिक फिनिशिंग के लिए एमेम्स IS: 133—1975
69.	सीएम/एल-1477763 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	प्रविन्द केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लाट सं. 81, गोव बखराबाला, पो. ओ. मुडका, दिल्ली—110041	पेरांफिन मोम IS: 4654—1974
70.	सीएम/एल-1477864 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	निर्माला जूट मिल्स कं. लि., निर्माला—531217, जिला विजयानगरम (घ. प.) (कार्यालय: 3 ए, शेक्सपीयर सारणी, कलकत्ता—700071)	ए—टिवल पटसन के बोरे IS: 1943—1964
71.	सीएम/एल-1477965 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	द धृष्टिरी जिला कोओ. मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर यूनियन लि. कानाकामूस्कू पोस्ट, द्वित्तीय भिरो—635002	मञ्जीया दूध का पाउडर IS: 1165—1975

1	2	3	4	5	6
72.	सीएम/एल—1478058	85-12-01 1985-11-19	86-11-30	द कोयमबद्दर कमला मिल्स लि., उपकापलयन पोस्ट, कोयमबद्दर—641015(त.ना.)	होजरी के लिए भूरेंग का सुरक्षी धागा 40 एस कंकीकृत IS: 834—1975
73.	सीएम/एल—1478159	85-12-01 1985-11-19	86-11-30	स्वेन इंटरप्राईज़, गांव सपरोड़, जी. टी. रोड़, फगवाडा—144401 (पंजाब)	पैराफिन मोम IS: 4654—1974
74.	सीएम/एल—1478260	85-12-01 1985-11-19	86-11-30	स्वेन इंटरप्राईज़, जैड-31, ओखला ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस 2, नई विल्सी—20	1420 कि. कै / घ., और 1876 कि. कै / घ. की रेटिंग के दो अपरी बर्नरों (प्रशिक्षित और डलवा लोहे से बने) तथा 1608 कि. कै / घ. की रेटिंग के बर्न-रोयक्त ग्रिलर वाली अपरी श्रवणा सतही धरेल कुकिंग रेज। कुल गैस खपत 450 ग्रा. घ. सी आर सी ए; निष्कल/ क्रोमिलम लेपित डाचे वाली। IS: 4760—1979
75.	सीएम/एल—1478361	85-12-01 1985-11-20	86-11-30	स्टीलेक्स इंडस्ट्रीज कोपा., । काजीपारा लेन, गिरपुर, हावड़ा, (कार्यालय: 154 लेनिन सारणी, कलकत्ता—700013)	इस्पात की खिडकियां और रोशनदाता। IS: 1038—1983
76.	सीएम/एल—1478462	85-12-01 1985-11-21	86-11-30	ईस्टर्न सिलिंडर (प्रा.) लि., प्लाट सं. 27, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, बालासोर—756001 (कार्यालय: 101/7 जनपथ, यूनिट 3, भुनेश्वर 756001)	33. 3 लीटर पानी की क्षमता वाले एलपीजीसिलिंडर IS: 3196—1982
77.	सीएम/एल—1478563	85-12-01 1985-11-20	86-11-30	प्रभु स्टील इंड. लि., 159/160, नथ, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बगदांग, नागपुर-440008 (कार्यालय: पुराना मोटर स्टैण्ड, इतवारी, नागपुर-440008)	कंकीट प्रबलन के लिए शीत रूपित इस्पात के उच्च सामर्थ्य के विकास सरिए। IS: 1977-1975
78.	सीएम/एल—1478664	85-12-01 1985-11-20	86-11-30	हरियाणा मैटल एण्ड रिं-रोलिंग मिल्स लि 145, लम्बे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बगदांग, नागपुर-440008 (कार्यालय: कारपोरेशन मार्किट बिल्डिंग, पुराना मोटर रैंड, इतवारी, नागपुर-440008)	मरम्भना इस्पात (साधा फिरम) IS: 1977-1975

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
79.	सी एम/एल-1478765 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	संगमेश्वर काफी इस्टेट, और हैंडस्ट्रीज लि., प्लाट सं. 78, सिपकोट इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स, राजाजीनगर, बोसूर-635126	पावर टंक 10 कि.वो. ए और 25 कि.वो. ए. आउटपुट, 415 बोल्ट के टंक संघारिका, कनेक्शन और गैर स्वतः-हीमिलिंग टाइप IS : 2834-1981
80.	सी एम/एल-1478866 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	आर.डी. वर्मा एण्ड कं. प्रा. लि., समयपुर, बदाना रोड, दिल्ली-110042	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए शीत रूपित इस्पात के अच्छ सामर्थ्य के विकृत स्तरमें IS : 1786-1979
81.	सी एम/एल-1478967 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	मरीटेक इंडिया लि., 50 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जिला साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद-201010	हाथ और पैर चालित सिलाई साइट 4 की मशीन
82.	सी एम/एल-1479060 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	स्कार्फिटोन इलैक्ट्रीकलस (इंडिया), 43 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फरीदाबाद-121001	कोयला खानों में प्रयुक्त रबड़ रोधित नम्बर ट्रैलरिंग के बदल IS : 691-1966
83.	सी एम/एल-1479161 1985-11-21	85-11-16	86-11-15	ग्रंडलेस ब्लास्टिक के लि., प्लाट सं. 73 बी, मुरथल इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, 48वां के.एम. जी.टी. करनाल रोड, मुरथल (जिला सोनीपत) (कार्यालय : "गोला कोटेज" दूसरा तक, 4598/12 बी, दरिया गंज, नई दिल्ली-110002)	पेय जल पूर्ति के लिए अनमय कृत पी वी सी पाइप IS : 4985-1981
84.	सी एम/एल-1479262 1985-11-21	85-12-01	86-11-30	इंडिया लूम पाइप के. लि., 71/6-7, नजफगढ़ रोड, नई दिल्ली-110015	800 मि.मी. साइज तक के पूर्व प्रबलित टाइप के गैरवेलनाकार पाइप IS : 784-1978
85.	सी एम/एल-1479363 1985-11-21	85-12-01	86-11-30	होमलिटी गैस एपलाइसिस, खांडसा रोड, (लक्ष्मी गांडेन) गुडगांव-122001 (हरियाणा)	एल पी जी के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू घूल्हे, सी आर सोएच्चर निकेल/ओमियम ढांचे के 1528 कि. के./घं. और 2010 कि. के./घं. की रेटिंग के दलवां लोहे के दो प्रबलित बर्मरों वाले 1 कुस गैस खपत 325 प्रति/घं. IS : 4246-1984
86.	सी एम/एल-1479464 1985-11-21	85-12-01	86-11-30	लस्लू भाई अमीष्मद लि., दी दूम एल्यूमीनियम फैब्रिरी, प्लाट सं. 150, मनसुर, आगराबादी रोड, बम्बई-400043 (कार्यालय : 48/50 कंसारा चौल, बम्बई-400002)	7.5 लीघर और 9 लीटर वाले घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर IS : 2347-1974

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
87. सी एम/एल-1479565 1985-11-21	85-12-01	86-11-30	निको ताता इंडिया प्रा. लि. 18/2, मधुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद-121007 (हरिहाणा)		मृदु व्यापकीयार अदाष्ट छूटे IS : 2980-1979
88. सी एम/एल-1479666 11985-11-23	85-11-16	86-11-15	रेयमंड सीमेंट वक्स, पो.आ. गोपाल नगर, जिला किलासपुर-495663 (कार्यालय : लिंक रोड जिला किलासपुर-495001)		पोर्टलैण्ड भातुमल सीमेंट IS : 455-1976
89. सी एम/एल-1479767 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	बंगाल रोलिंग मिल्स लि., 2 ईश्वर चन्द्रा चटर्जी सेन, सोनीपुर (24 परगाना) वैस्ट बंगाल (कार्यालय : 23 बाबान रोड, कलकत्ता-700001)		कंकट प्रबलम के लिए शीत रूपित इस्पात के उच्च सामर्थ्य के विकृत सरिये IS : 1786-1979
90. सी एम/एल-1479868 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	पालीबल मिनी स्टील (इंडिया) लि. 2 मत्स्या इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, अलवर-301001 (राजस्थान)		संख्या इस्पात (मानक किस्म के हृषि में रोलिंग के लिए दलवां प्लेट इमट IS : 6914-1978
91. सी एम/एल-1479969 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	राय मैटल वक्स, राय गांव, वाया बांयेश्वा, जिला आना (महाराष्ट्रा) (कार्यालय : 32/38, अहमदाबाद स्ट्रीट, पहला तल, केबिन 1, आयरन मार्किट, बम्बई-400009)		कंकट प्रबलम के लिए शीत रूपित इस्पात के उच्च सामर्थ्य के विकृत सरिए IS : 1786-1979
92. सी एम/एल-1480045 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	आयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कम्पनी, पो.आ. नायक, जिल केढ़ा (गुजरात) (कार्यालय : ग्राफिस ऑफ दी सुप्रीटेक्टिंग कैमिस्ट, चम्दखेड़ा, अहमदाबाद-380005)		स्वच्छ प्रन्तदर्ही इंजन के लिए पुनः शोधित स्नेहन तेल IS : 9048-1982
93. सी एम/एल-1480046 1985-11-23	84-12-01	86-11-20	जवौय इंडस्ट्रीज, जी.टी. रोड, मंडी ' गोविंदगढ़-247301 (पंजाब)		संख्या इस्पात (मानक किस्म IS : 226-1975
94. सी एम/एल-1480047 1980-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	डीफिट (इंडिया) 362, जी.टी. रोड, (एन), हासड़ा विष्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर-302012		चाय पेटी की धातु की फिटिंगें IS : 10 (भाग 4)-1976
95. सी एम/एल-1480348 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	अशोक ट्रांसमिशन वायस प्रा. लि. डी-82 ए, रोड नं. 7 विष्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर-302012		पिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एलुमीनियम के लड्डार चालक IS : 398 (भाग 1)-1976
96. सी एम/एल-1480449 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	हिमालय प्लाइवुड इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि. रंगालट रोड, तिनसुकिया-786125 (प्रसम) (कार्यालय : 4 क्षेयरलि प्लेस, कलकत्ता-700001)		मैरिम प्लाइवुड IS : 710-1976

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
97. सी एम/एल-1480550 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	इस्टन सेमबिलिंग प्रॉड्यूसर्स लिमिटेड, एश्योरीनियम के भक्ति 351-52-53, न्यू लिमिटेड रोड, IS. 21-1975 ताताजी चौक, कुरुक्षेत्र (वेस्ट), बम्बई-400070 (कार्यालय- 131 पंजरापोल रोड, बम्बई-400004)		
98. सी एम/एल-1480651 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	राय मैटल वर्क्स, राय ग्रन्थ, वाया भायेंद्रा, जिला याने, (महाराष्ट्र) (कार्यालय- 32) 78, अहमदाबाद स्ट्रीट, पहला तल, केबिन 1, आग्रहन मार्किट, बम्बई-400008)	मंरक्षना इस्पात (भानक किस्म)	IS. 226-1975
99. सी एम/एल-1480752 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	पलीवाल मिनी स्टील (डिपिया) निमिट्टे, 2 मास्ट्रा इंडस्ट्रियल प्रिया अनवर-301001 (गजस्थान)	संरक्षना इस्पात (भाधारण किस्म)	के रूप में रोलिंग के लिए दलवां बिलेट इंगेट IS: 69151978
100. सी एम/एल-148853 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	महावीर प्रसाद एण्ड संस, बी-14, गली नं. 6, न्यू राहतक रोड, आनन्द पर्वत, नई दिल्ली	वनस्पति और खाद्य सेक्सों के लिए 15 रिक. ग्रा. के घणकार टिन	IS: 10325-1982
101. सी एम/एल-1420954 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	बैंस इंडस्ट्रीज, एफ-137, अंमा इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट अंधेरी (ई), बम्बई-400072	1100 बोल्ट तक की कार्बंकारी बोल्टपा के लिए तांबा खालकों वाले पीबीसी रोडित खोलदार और लोलरहित केबल नम्बर अल्प नाप अवस्था में प्रयुक्त और अहिरंग प्रयुक्त केबलों को छोड़कर IS: 694-1977	
102. सी एम/एल-1481047 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	नवगुग इलेक्ट्रिक कार्पोरेशन, प्लाट म. 3 और 4 जीआईडीसी इस्टेट, फेस-2, वात्वा, अहमदाबाद-382445	हृषि कार्यों के लिए साफ़ ठंडे ताजे पानी के मॉनोसेट पम्प	IS: 9069-1979
103. सी एम/एल-1481148 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	कांतिलाल चूनीलाल एण्ड संस एप्लाइसेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बूच, 48/51, जवाहर रोड, उद्योग नगर, पी. बी. नं. 2, उधाना-394210	बिजली के पानी हीटरों में प्रयुक्त थर्मोस्टट, 240 बोल्ट, 15 ए. (एसी) ताप रेंज 25-85° सी	IS: 3017-1965
104. सी एम/एल-1481249 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	डी. पी. एफ. इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, 12 पुलियाकुलम रोड, कोयम्बतूर-641037	हृषि कार्यों के लिए साफ़ ठंडे और ताजे पानी के मॉनोसेट पम्प	IS: 9079-1979
105. सी एम/एल-1481350 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	गो-शक्ति सीमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज, डिमोटेंड, पो. ओ. मोरंगी, हजारीबाग, (कार्यालय- नवाबगंज, हजारीबाग-825301)	सादा पोटेंसिल सीमेंट	IS: 269-1976

1	2	3	4	5	6
106.	सीएम/एल-1481451 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	धूप दारी स्टोर इंडस्ट्रीज, (प्रा.) लिमिटेड, गंव धूप दादरी, जी टी. रोड, गाजियाबाद (पू.पी.), कार्या: 67 नवयुग मार्किट, गाजियाबाद-201001)	मंत्रचना इस्पात (मानकिस्म) IS: 226-1975
107.	सीएम/एल-1481552 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	फाम इंजीनियर्स, दलाक 118, पहला तल, ईडलूम मार्किट, गांधी वाणि, नागपूर-440002	पानी, गैस और मल जल के लिए अप केन्द्रतः ढले (स्पन) लंहे के दाब पाइप (कोर्दार पाइप) IS: 1536-1976
108.	सीएम/एल-1481653 1985-11-25	85-11-01	86-11-30	शा-बॉलेम एंड कं. लि., दुर्गाचिक, हलदिया मिदनापुर (पण्डित बंगाल) (कार्या: 4 बैंकशाला स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001)	शाईमैथ्रोएट तकनीकी IS: 3902-1975
109.	सीएम/एल-1481754 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	स्पेटो प्लास्टिक्स, जारनवाज एच.के. मार्ग, झानूर रोड, जिला थाना, (महाराष्ट्र)	पेय जल पुर्ति के लिए प्रचारीभीई पाइप IS: 4984-1978
110.	सीएम/एल-1481855 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	जेमको रबड इंडस्ट्रीज, ई-28, एमआईडीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भोसारी, पूर्णे-411026 (महाराष्ट्र)	गत्य चिकित्सा के लिए रबड के दस्ताने। IS: 4148-1967
111.	सीएम/एल-1481956 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	हिमालय प्लाइवॉड इंडस्ट्रीज, प्रा.लि., गंगागंगे रोड, तिनमुखिया-788125 (ग्राम) (कार्या: 4 फ्रेशरली प्लैम. कलकत्ता-700001)	कंशीट शटरिंग के लिए प्लाइवॉड, प्लास्टिक चड़ी और ओवर लेड प्लाइवॉड को छोड़कर IS: 4990-1981
112.	सीएम/एल-1482049 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	दी एलुमिनियम इंडस्ट्रीज लि., म. 1, पिरंगिक फैक्टरी रोड, खंडारा-691501 केरल स्टेट	पिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए श्रतिरिक्त उच्च बोल्टता (400 कि.बोल्ट और अधिक) हेल जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित एलुमिनियम चालक IS: 398 (भाग 5)-1982
113.	सीएम/एल-1482150 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	बी.एम.वाई.इंजी. वर्क्स, जी.टी. रोड, कागवाडा	ठलबा लंहे के मेनहोल के ठक्कन और फेम, मष्यम कार्यों और गोलाकार टाइप IS: 1726(भाग 4)-1974
114.	सीएम/एल-1482251 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	गणेश कंशीट प्राइवेट गंव महादेव मिसरी, उत्तरालूमा रोड, वलरामपुर, जिला. गोडा, (3, 8 किमी भगवती गंगे से)	प्रबलित सीमेंट कंशीट के पाइप IS: 458-1971

1	2	3	4	5	6
115.	सीएम/एल-1482352 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	ठाकुरदास जगजीवनदास कंसारा मेटल फैक्टरी, जवाहर -रोड, बिल्लीमोरा-396321 (गुजरात)	बहुभित्तिदार नसी भारित दाव टाइप के "नूतन" ब्रांड चूल्हे कमना दोलीटर IS : 2980-1979
116.	सीएम/एल-1482453 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	कनमकार इंडिया, 6024 बड़ी हरफूल सिंह, मदरबाजार, दिल्ली-110006	टाइप गाइटर के सूरी रिबन, टाइप 1, मध्यम स्पाही IS : 4174-1977
117.	सीएम/एल-1482554 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	मेरुलोज प्रोडक्ट्स आक्र इंडिया लि., पो. ओ. कथवाडा माइज प्रोडक्ट्स, जिला अहमदाबाद-382530 (कार्यालय: नेशनल बिम्बर्स, दूसरा तल दीपाली थियेटर के नजदीक, अहमद रोड अहमदाबाद-380009	सांडियम एलमीनिट, खाण प्रेड IS : 5191-1969
118.	सीएम/एल-1482655 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	कोको फोम इंडस्ट्रीज, मी-75 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मिकन्ड्राबाद (प.पी.)	कृष्णनिंग के लिए रखदीपृष्ठ नारियल जटे की चट्टर, केवल मध्यम ग्रेड IS : 8391-1977
119.	सीएम/एल-1482756 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	किलपेस्ट (प्रा.) लि., 7-सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, गोविन्दपुरा, भौपाल-462033 (कार्यालय: तलवार हाउस, भौपाल)	इंडियन/वैस ईमी 76 प्रतिलिप IS : 5277-1978
120.	सीएम/एल-1482857 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	सोना इंडस्ट्रीज, 18-19 एंड 20, पियाकत मार्किट, न्यू कवर खाना रोड, भौपाल (म.प्र.)	कुकीरों द्वानिवार, नाल ब्रान भरण प्रणाली वाले पावर श्रेष्ठों की सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं IS : 9020-1979
121.	सीएम/एल-1482958 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	एंटेलेम एंड कं., लि., दुर्गाचिंग, द्वारादिया, मीक्रोपुर (पश्चिम बंगाल) (कार्यालय: 4 वैक्साला स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001)	हथियान तकनीकी IS : 10369-1982
122.	सीएम/एल-1483051 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	आनन्द मेडिकल प्रा. लि., 4 डी एल एफ इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, न्यू दिल्ली-110015	चूमण उपकरण IS : 4533--1978
123.	सीएम/एल-1483152 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	ओरियन्टल स्टील एंड व्हिस्ट्रीज लि., 25वाँ माइल स्ट्रीट, मथुरा रोड, आग्रीनिली, बन्दरबगड़-121004 (कार्यालय: 1010, अंसल भवन, 16 कस्तुरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001)	घेलिष्ट निकाओं और पाइपों के तिए नप्त वेनिल उत्पाद की परिस्थिति IS : 10748--1984
124.	सीएम/एल-1483253 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	कोल्नीडीनियन जूट एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लि., 18 मेहना रोड बेदेकाली नागरों (चित्रगंगा) बज-बज, जिला 24 पश्चाना, (कार्यालय: 9 श्रावोंते रोड, कलकत्ता-700001)	सीमेंट पैक करने के लिए पटसन के सीकिंग वर्ग IS : 2580--1982

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
125.	सी एम/एल-1483354 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	यूनाइटेड ब्रेस्ट हंडस्ट्रीज, बंदल स्टेशन रोड, पा.ओ. बंदल, जिला हुगली (कार्यालय: 2 दिग्म्बर जैन टैम्पल रोड, (नीमरा तल), कलकत्ता-700007)	वैराफिन मोम IS: 4654--1974
126.	सी एम/एल-1483455 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	ब्रण पेंट्स प्राइवेट लि., ग्रा.पी.आई/217, अस्सर, एनीपी-688534 (केरल) (कार्यालय: 35/397-7, कायथरा बिल्डिंग, एम.जी. मार्ग, कोचीन-682016)	पहले करने कालाल अस्थाई जिक ओम मिला, वायु शुक्न नैयार मिश्रित रोगन IS: 2074--1979
127.	सी एम/एल-1483556 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	ध्यानसंम एंटरप्राइज़, संतोष भवन, मकान नं. 23 ए. बाई नं. 11, कल्पहजा पंचायत, मुठूरा पा.ओ., विहवाला-689107	1, 5 कि. ग्राम शुप्क कपड़े की क्षमता बाले और पानी गर्भ करने के साधन रहित कपड़े धोने की बिजली की घरेलू मशीन (गैर स्वचालित) IS: 6390--1971
128.	सी एम/एल-1483657 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	ईस्टन स्मेलिंग एंड रेलिंग मिलम, 351-53, न्यू मिलम रोड, तानाजी चौक, पश्चिम कुल्हा बम्बई-400070 (महाराष्ट्र) (कार्यालय: 131, पंजरापेल रोड, बम्बई-400054)	पिट्टां प्लमिनियम के बत्तें IS: 1660(भाग 1 से 4) 1967
129.	सी एम/एल-1483758 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	बैलमेन हंडस्ट्रियल कापोरेण्ट, बैलमेन स्ट्रीट, बुक मार्किट, लुधियाना-141008 (पंजाब) जेसमाझो हंडस्ट्रियल केब्रिकेशन, प्लाट सं. 239, बोम्मसेनद्वा इंडस्ट्रियल एग्ग्रिया, फ्लॅट 3, एंकल तालुक, बंगलोर, (कार्यालय: फ्लॅट नं. 13-ए, पहला तल, हंपीरियल कॉट्ट, वत्तिष्ठम रोड, बंगलोर-560052)	कागज ऐप सामग्री तरस गोंद और कार्यालय सेई IS: 2257--1981
130.	सी एम/एल-1483859 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	इंडियन इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी आफ इंडिया लि., प्लाट सं. 46, भिप्पाट हंडस्ट्रियल कंपलेक्षन, होम्सुर-635128	पुराने एल पी जी भिलिडर की मरम्मत IS: 3196--1982
131.	सी एम/एल-1483960 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	वि.इंसिल्प इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी आफ इंडिया लि., प्लाट सं. 46, भिप्पाट हंडस्ट्रियल कंपलेक्षन, होम्सुर-635128	100 एम, 415 ओ. के. भोल्ड किए केस सर्किट ब्रेकर, गर्भ पी-1 (50 कि.ए.) डेजिगेशन आई एम 100 : 2576 (भाग 1 और 2/घंट 1) — 1977

[सं. सी एम डी/13: 11]

S.O. 758.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby notifies that one hundred and thirty one licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule, have been granted during the month of November, 1985 authorising the licences to use the Standard Marks :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. (CM/L)	Period of Validity		Name & Address of the Licencse	Article/Process Covered by the Licences and the Relevant IS : Designation
		From (1) (2)	To (3) (4)		
1.	CM/L-1470951 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	Goel Chemicals, Ulao, Begusarai, (Bihar)	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974
2.	CM/L-1471044 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	Ajay Chemicals Industries, P.O. Papraur, Distt. Begusarai (Bihar)	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974
3.	CM/L-1471145 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	Keshav Kemikals, P.O. Papraur, Dissrtt. Begusarai (Bihar)	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974
4.	CM/L-1471246 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	Universal Chemical Industries, Singhaul, Distt. Begusarai (Bihar) (Office : Manjushree Shop, Begusarai-851101)	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974
5.	CM/L-1471347 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	Kishco Wax Industries, 80 Industrial Area, P.O. Tirlath, Distt. Begusarai (Bihar)	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974
6.	CM/L-1471448 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	Shankar Engineering Works, 132 Barauni Industrial Area, P.O. Tirlath Distt. Begusarai- 85112, (Bihar)	Paraffin Wax, IS : 4654—1974
7.	CM/L-1471549 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	Begusarai Wax Products Pvt. Ltd., Bari Aighu, Distt. Begusarai (Bihar)	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974
8.	CM/L-1471650 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	Standard Industries, A-3/20-21, Udhna-Udyognagar, Udhna Distt. Surat-394210 (Gujarat)	Mild steel, continuous (Piano) hinges. IS : 3818—1971
9.	CM/L-1471751 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	Smith Food Products P. Ltd., 401, GIDC Estate, Umreth-388220 Distt. Keda (Gujarat)	Glucose Biscuit Only IS : 1011—1981
10.	CM/L-1471852 1985-11-04	85-11-16	86-11-15	PVS Industries, 457/A K.R. Road, Amaravathi, Hospet (Office : P.B. No. 33, Amara- vathi, Hospet-583201, Bellary Distt.)	Endosulfan 35% EC IS : 4323—1980
11.	CM/L-1471953 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Equator Electrodes & Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 1804, GIDC, Vithal Udyognagar Via-Anand, Distt. Kaira-388121 (Gujarat)	Covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steel (for welding products other than sheets) IS : 814 (Part I)—1974
12.	CM/L-1472046 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Equator Electrodes & Engg. Co. Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 1804, GIDC, Vithal Udyognagar, Via-Anand, Distt. Kaira-388121 (Gujarat)	Covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steel (for welding products other than sheets only) IS : 814 (Part I)—1974

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13. CM/L-1472147 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Kalyan Sundram Cement Industries Ltd., Village & P.O. Bari, Banswara-327001 (Rajasthan)	Ordinary portland Cement	IS : 269—1976
14. CM/L-1472248 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Jobner Cement (P) Ltd., 1 Km. Jobner Road, Phulera, Distt. Jaipur (Office : 14 B, Anand Bhawan, Jobner Bagh, Station Road. Jaipur)	Ordinary Portland Cement	IS : 269—1976
15. CM/L-1472349 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Kisan Engineering Works (P) Ltd., Dankaur Station (N. Rly.), Distt. Bulandshahr (U.P.) (Office : 15 G.T. Road. Ghaziabad-201001)	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS : 1977—1975
16. CM/L-1472450 1985-11-05	85-11-15	86-11-15	Lauls Pvt. Ltd., 33-B, NIT, Faridabad-121001	Strucutral steel (ordinary quality)	IS : 1977—1975
17. CM/L-1472551 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Rathi Udyog Ltd., Ispat Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Structural steel (ordinary qua- lity)	IS : 1977—1975
18. CM/L-1472652 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Standard Metal Industries, E-8, S.M.A. Cooperative Indl. Estate, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi 110033	Mild Steel bult hinges, medium weight	IS : 1341—1981
19. CM/L-147253 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Daspass Sales Corporation, 29/19 Lane No. 6 Industrial Estate, New Rohtak Road, New Delbi 110005	Mineral filled sheathed wat heating elements 1.5 Kw rating	IS : 4159—1976
20. CM/L-1472854 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Usha Alloys & Steel Ltd., 12/16, Nawalganj, Agra-282006 (U.P.)	Structural steel (ordinary qua- lity)	IS : 1977—1975
21. CM/L-1472955 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Premier Spun Pipe Industries, P-39, Industrial Estate, Dewa Road, Barabanki-225123 (Office : 14 Transit Flats, 4-A, Gokhale Marg, Lucknow-226001)	Reinforced cement concrete pipes	IS : 458—1971
22. CM/L-1473048 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Avadh Spun (P) Ltd., Km. 7.6 Lucknow Barabanki Road, Village Mohammadpur Chowki, Barabanki	Reinforced cement concrete pipes	IS : 458—1971
23. CM/L-1473149 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Aar Ess Engg. Works, 1049, Outside Industrial Area, Jalandhar-144004	Leaded-tin bronze gate val- ves	IS : 778—1980

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24. CM/L-1473250 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Rockman Cycle Industries (P) Ltd., A-7, Focal Point, Ludhiana-141010 (Punjab)	Bicycle roller chain 150 No. 081 IS : 2403—1975	
25. CM/L-1473351 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	North Eastern Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Paschim Bora Gaon, P.O. Gotanagar, Guwahati-781012 (Office : Pick-me-Building, Kamarpatty, Guwahati-781001.)	LPG cylinders of 33 3-litre water capacity IS : 3196—1982	
26. CM/L-1473452 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Dipti Fire Engineers, Unit No. 426, Bussa Udyog Bhavan, Tokarshi Jivraj Road, Sewri (West), Bombay-400015	Portable chemical fire extinguisher soda acid type 9 lt.-capacity IS : 934—1976	
27. CM/L-1473553 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Bharati Fire Engineers, No. 3/6, Anupam Industrial Estate, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Mulund, Bombay-400080	Portable fire extinguisher carbon dioxide type IS : 2878—1976	
28. CM/L-1473654 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Kitchen Tools, Village Dobh, Rohtak Bhiwani Road, Rohtak-124001	Top or surface domestic cooking range for use with LPG with Two top burners of rating 1554 Kcal/h and 2064 Kcal/h and a griller with burner of rating 1608 Kcal/h. Total gas consumption is 480 g/h. IS : 4760—1979	
29. CM/L-1473755 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Mulakh Raj & Co., B-120, Mayapuri, Phase I, New Delhi-110064	Centrifug : IS : 1223 (Section-6)—1982	
30. CM/L-1473856 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Rallis India Ltd., 20 Howrah Road, Salkia, Howrah	Carbofuran Granules encapsulated 3% IS : 9360—1980	
31. CM/L-1473957 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Neon Leather Corporation, 4 Tiljala Road, Calcutta-700039 (West Bengal) (Office : 10/3 Talbaghan Lane, Calcutta-700017)	Leather safety boots for heavy metal industries IS : 1989 (Part II)—1978	
32. CM/L-1474050 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Mahalaxmi Industrial Corp., 6 D Sappachi 1st Lane, Calcutta-700039 (West Bengal)	(i) Leather safety boots with leather and rubber sole for miners; and (ii) Leather safety shoes with leather sole for miners IS : 1989 (Part I)—1978	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
33. CM/L-1474151 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Vets Farma Pvt. Limited, Village Saprod, G.T. Road, Phagwara, Distt. Kapurthala-144403 (Office : Mandi Fenton Ganj, Jalandhar City-144001)	Mineral mixture for supplementally poultry feeds IS : 5672—1970	
34. CM/L-1474252 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Krishna Carbon Paper Co., LRP Road, Lakhimpur-Kheri-262701 (U.P.)	Ink, duplicating, for single drum rotary machine IS : 1333—1978	
35. CM/L-1474353 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Lord's Chemical Research, 16 Palani Andavar Street, Chintadripet, Madras-600002 (TN) (Office : 17 Palani Andavar Street, Chintadripet, Madras-600002)	Ink, duplicating, for single drum rotary machine IS : 1333—1978	
36. CM/L-1474454 1985-11-05	85-11-16	86-11-15	Utkal Pesticides & Chemicals, Jagannathpur, Distt. Ganjam (Orissa) (Office : Station Road, Berhampur-760005 Distt. Ganjam)	Dimethoak EC 30% IS : 3903—1975	
37. CM/L-1474555 1985-11-07	85-11-16	86-11-15	Subhash Chander & Bros. B-46/4, Wazirpur Group Industries, Delhi-110052	Domestic gas stove for use with LPG CRCA sheet Ni/CR plated body, double burner gas stove with conventional type cast iron of ratings 1554 Kcal/h and 2064 Kcal/h. Total gas consumption is 332 mm g/h. IS : 4246—1984	
38. CM/L-1474656 1985-11-07	85-11-16	86-11-15	5 S Limited, Balagarh, Dewas-455111 (M.P.) (Office : 57 Sanyogita Ganj, Utsav Bhavan, Indore (M.P.)	Vanaspati IS : 10633—1983	
39. CM/L-1474757 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	National Steel Rolling Mills, Dwarkapuri Muzaffarnagar-251001 (U.P.)	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS : 1977—1975	
40. CM/L-1474858 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	Paradise Spun Pipes, Village Gounchi, Sohna Road, Faridabad (Haryana)	Reinforced cement concrete pipes IS : 458—1971	
41. CM/L-1474959 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	Raj Plastic Cables, L-163, G.I.D.C., Estate, Odhav, Ahmedabad-382415 (Gujarat)	PVC insulated sheathed and unsheathed cables with copper and aluminium conductors for fixed wiring excluding cables for outdoor use and low temperature conditions IS : 694—1977	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
42. CM/L-1475052 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	Waxosfield, 36/D, Phase III, Industrial Estate, Exten., Gangyal, Jammu Tawi	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974	
43. CM/L-1475153 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	New Janta Metal Works, Near Highway Petrol Pump, Rabdal (Ta. Dahod) Dahod-389151 (Office : Near Vijay Talkies, Station Road, Dahod-389151)	Cast iron fittings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewer- age IS : 1538 (Parts-VII, VIII, X, XI, XVII, XIX, XXI and XXII)—1976	
44. CM/L-1475254 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	Precision Engg. Works, 51, 1A to Z Industrial Estate, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-400013	Monoset pumps for clear, cold fresh water for agricultural purposes IS : 9079—1982	
45. CM/L-1475355 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	Dipti Fire Engineers, Unit No. 426, Busaa Udyog Bhavan, Tokarshi J v:ej Road, Sewri (W) Bombay-400015	Portable chemical fire extin- guisher foam type, 9-Lt. capacity IS : 933—1976	
46. M L-1475456 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	Kemirode Private Limited, A-42, Peenya Industrial Estate, II Stage, Peenya, Bangalore-560058 (Office : 1/1 Uloor Road, Bangalore-560042)	Covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steel (for welding products other than sheets) IS : 814 (Part I)—1974	
47. CM/L-1475557 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	—do—	Covered electrodes or metal arc welding of structural steel (for welding sheets only) IS : 814 (Part II)—1974	
48. CM/L-1475658 1985-11-09	85-11-16	86-11-15	Hira Cement Works, (A Unit of the I.D.C. of Orissa Limited), P.O. Bardol-768038 P.S. Bargarh Distt. Sambalpur (Orissa)	Portland slag cement IS : 455—1976	
49. CM/L-1475759 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	Hindustan Pulverising Mills, Bakoli, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110036 (Office : 278 Katra Peran, Tilak Bazar, Delhi-110006)	Methyl Parathion DP 2% IS : 8960—1978	
50. CM/L-1475860 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	United Chemical Industries, A/39, Dada Colony, Industrial Area, Jalandhar City, (Punjab)	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974	
51. CM/L-1475961 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	Hospharma Industries, C-8, Benanza Industrial Estate, Ground Floor, Ashok Chakravorthy Road, Kandivli (East), Bombay-400101	Horizontal cylindrical and horizontal rectangular steam sterilizers, pressure type (for hospital and pharmaceutical use) IS : 3829—1978	

(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)
52. CM/L-1476054 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	Vinayak Industries, Plot No. 1282, Villagae : Jewdhara. P.O. Kalna, Distt. Burdwan, (Office : 52/38, Strand Road (First Floor) Calcutta-700070)	Paraffin Wax IS : 4654—1974	
53. CM/L-1476155 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	Keje Electric Co., A-121, H Block MIDC, Pimpri, Pune-411018	Single operator-type arc welding transformers 415V, 50 Hz, 200 A Class A Insulation, air cooled IS : 1851—1975	
54. CM/L-1476256 1985-11-11	85-12-01	68-11-30	Cables (India) Pvt. Ltd., B/5, Industrial Estate, Balasore-756001 (Orissa) (Office: Gopalgaon, (Mirzapokhari) Balasore)	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric unarmoured cables with copper or aluminium conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts excluding cables for low temperature conditions IS : 1554 (Part I)—1976	
55. CM/L-1476357 1985-11-11	85-12-01	86-11-30	Metal Forgings (P) Ltd., B-1, Mayapuri Industrial Area, New Delhi-110064	Cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality) IS : 6915—1978	
56. CM/L-1476458 1985-11-15	85-12-01	86-11-30	B.S. Engineering Enterprises, 17/10/E Mall Road, Calcutta-700080	Rubber conveyor belting heat resistant grade IS : 1891 (Part II)—1976	
57. CM/L-1476559 1985-11-04	85-12-01	86-11-30	Jyothi Corporation, 5/173, Gunadala, Vijayawada-520005 (AP) (Office: Eluru Road, Vijayawada-520002)	Shampoo, Synthetic detergent based liquid IS : 7884—1978	
58. CM/L-1476660 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	K.C. Food Products (P) Ltd., Bari Brahamana, Jammu (India)	Biscuit—Varieties IS : 1011—1981	
59. CM/L-1476761 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Delhi Control Devices (P) Ltd., B-258, Naraina Industrial Area, (Phase 1), New Delhi-110028	Miniature air-break circuit breakers for AC circuits 10 amp and 20 amp, 415 volts single pole duty category M-9 only IS : 8828—1978	
60. CM/L-1476862 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Vensil Glass Works Private Ltd., 21 O.M.R. Industrial Estate, Dooravani Nagar, Bangalore-560016	One-mark volumetric flasks IS : 915—1975	
61. CM/L-1476963 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Hindustan Pulverising Mills, Baokoli, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110036 (Office : 278 Katra Peran, Tilak Bazar, Delhi-110006)	Malathion WDP 25% IS : 2569—1978	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
62. CM/L-1477056 1985-11-19	85-12-01	68-11-30	Corn Products Co. (India) Ltd., Plot No. 7, MIDC Indl. Estate, Post Ghansoli, Thana-400701 (Office : Shree Niwas House, H-Semani Marg, Bombay-400001)	Gelatin-Food Grade (Repacking) IS : 5719—1970	
63. CM/L-1477157 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Grand Chemical Works, C-212/2, Phase II, Mayapuri, New Delhi-110064	Disinfectant Fluid Black IS : 1061—1982	
64. CM/L-1477258 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Artec Minerals, 15/7, Mathura Road, Faridabad (Office : 4741/23, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002)	Methyl parathion 50% EC IS : 2865—1978	
65. CM/L-1477359 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Mona Stationary Aids, Plot No. 514, Udyog Vihar, Dundahera, Gurgaon-122001 (Haryana)	Carbon papers, handwriting, IS : 3450—1976	
66. CM/L-1477460 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Refnol Oil Refineries Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 23, Phase III, GIDC, Naroda, Ahmedabad-382330 (Gujarat)	Machinery oils IS : 493 (Part I)—1981	
67. CM/L-1477561 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Banaskantha Distt. Co-op. Milk Products Union Ltd., Post Box No. 20, Palanpur-385001	Compounded Feeds for Cattle, type 2 IS : 2052—1979	
68. CM/L-1477662 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Evershine Paint & Chemical Industries, W-9, Phase II, Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi-110020	Enamel, interior, finishing IS : 133—1975	
69. CM/L-1477763 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Arvind Chemical Industries, Plot No. 81, Village Bakkarwala, P.O. Mundka, Delhi-110041	Paraffin wax type 3 IS : 4654—1974	
70. CM/L-1477864 1985-11-19	86-12-01	86-11-30	Nellimarla Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Nellimarla-531217, Vizianagaram District (A.P.) (Office : 3A, Shakespears Sarani, Calcutta-700071)	A-Twill Jute bags IS : 1943—1964	
71. CM/L-1477965 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	The Dharmapuri Dt. Co.op. Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Kanakamutlu Post, Krishnagiri-635002	Skimmed Milk Powder IS : 1165—1975	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
72. CM/L-1478058 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	The Coimbatore Kamala Mills Ltd., Uppilipalayam Post, Coimbatore-641015 (T.N.)	Cotton yarn grey for hosiery 40s combed IS : 834—1975	
73. CM/L-1478159 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	N.J.S. Refineries, Village Sapror, G.T. Road, Phagwara-144401 (Punjab)	Paraffin wax IS : 4654—1974	
74. CM/L-1478260 1985-11-19	85-12-01	86-11-30	Swan Enterprises, Z-31, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi-110020	Top or surface domestic cooking range with two top burners (conventional and made of cast iron) of ratings 1420 Kcal/h and 1876 Kcal/h and a griller with burner of ratings 1608 Kcal/h. Total gas consumption is 450 g/h. Body is CRCA Ni/CR ² plated IS : 4760—1979	
75. CM/L-1478361 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	Steelex Indl. Corpn. 1 Kazipara Lane, Shibpur, Howrah, (Office : 154 Lenin Sarani, Calcutta-700013)	Steel, windows and ventilators IS : 1038—1983	
76. CM/L-1478462 1985-11-21	85-12-01	86-11-30	Eastern Cylinder (P) Ltd., Plot No. 27, Industrial Estate, Balasore-756001 (Office : 101/7, Janapath, Unit, III, Bhubneshwar-756001)	LPG cylinder of 33.3 litre water capacity IS : 3196—1982	
77. CM/L-1478563 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	Prabhu Steel Inds. Ltd.. 159/160, Small Factory Area, Bagadganj, Nagpur-440008 (Office : Old Motor Stand, Itwari, Nagpur-440008)	Cold worked steel high strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement IS : 1977—1975	
78. CM/L-1478664 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	Haryana Metal & Re-Rolling Mills Ltd.. 145, Small Factory Area Bagadganj, Nagpur-440008 (Office : Corporation Market Building, Old Motor Stand, Itwari, Nagpur-440008)	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS : 1977—1975	
79. CM/L-1478765 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	Sangameshwar Coffee Estates and Industries Limited. Plot No. 78, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Rajajinagar, Hosur-635126	Shunt capacitors for power systems for 10 KVAR and 25 KVAR output, 415 V, connection and non-self healing type IS : 2834—1981	
80. CM L-1478866 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	R. D. Verma & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Samaypur, Bawana Road, Delhi-110042.	Cold worked steel high strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement IS : 1786—1979	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
81. CM/L-1478967 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	Meritec India Ltd., 50 Industrial Area, Site IV, Sahibabad District, Ghaziabad-201010	Sewing machine, hand and foot operated IS : 1610—1981	
82. CM/L-1479060 1985-11-20	85-12-01	86-11-30	Skytene Electricals (India), 43 Industrial Area, Feridabad-121001	Rubber insulated flexible trailing cables for use in coal mines IS : 691—1966	
83. CM/L-1479161 1985-11-21	85-11-16	86-11-15	Grauday Plastics Ltd., Plot No. 73B, Muthal Industrial Estate, 48th K. M. G. T. Karnal Road, Muthal (Distt. Sonepat) Office : "Gola Cottage" 2nd Floor, 4598/12B, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002)	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies IS : 4985—1981	
84. CM/L-1479262 1985-11-21	85-12-01	86-11-30	Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., 71-6-7, Najafgarh Road. New Delhi-110015	Prestressed concrete non-cylinder pipes upto and including 800 mm sizes IS : 784—1978	
85. CM/L-1479363 1985-11-21	85-12-01	86-11-30	Homelite Gas appliances, Khandra Road, (Laxmi Garden) Gurgaon-122001 (Haryana)	Domestic gas stoves for use with LPG, CRCA sheet Nickel/chromium plated body double burner LPG stove with conventional cast iron burners of ratings 1528 Kcal/h and 2010 Kcal/h. Total gas consumption is 325 g/h. IS : 4246—1984	
86. CM/L-1479464 1985-11-21	85-12-01	86-11-30	Lallubhai Amichand Ltd., The Dum Aluminium Factory, Plot No. 150, Mankhurd, Agarwadi Road, Bombay-400043 (Office : 48/50, Kansara Chawl, Bombay-400002)	Domestic pressure cookers 7.5 litres and, 9 litre capacity IS : 2347—1974	
87. CM/L-1479565 1985-11-21	85-12-01	86-11-30	Niky Tasha India Pvt. Ltd., 18/2 Motihura Road, Faridabad-121007 (Haryana)	Capillary-fed multi-wick type non-pressure stoves IS : 2980—1979	
88. CM/L-1479666 1985-11-23	85-11-16	86-11-15	Raymond Cement Works, P. O. Gopal Nagar, Distt. Bilaspur-495663 (Office : Link Road, Distt. Bilaspur-495001)	Portland Slag Cement IS : 455—1976	
89. CM/L-1479767 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Bengal Rolling Mills Ltd., 2 Ishwar Chandra Chatterjee Lane, Sodepur (24 Parganas), West Bengal (Office : 23 Brabourne Road, Calcutta-700001)	Cold worked steel high strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement IS : 1786—1979	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
90. CM/L-1479868 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Paliwal Mini Steel (India) Ltd., 2 Matsya Industrial Area, Alwar-300001 (Rajasthan)	Cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality) IS : 6914—1978	
91. CM/L-1479969 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Rai Metal Works, Rai Village, Via Bhayandar, Distt. Thane (Maharashtra) (Office : 32/38, Ahmedabad Street, Ist Floor, Cabin 1, Iron Market, Bombay-400009)	Cold-worked steel high strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement IS : 1786—1979	
92. CM/L-1480045 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Oil and Natural Gas Commission, P. O. Naika, Distt. Kaira (Gujarat) (Office : Office of the Superin- tending Chemist, Chandkheda, Ahmedabad-380005)	Re-refined automotive internal combustion engine lubricating oil, HD Type 1 Grade SAE-40 IS : 9048—1982	
93. CM/L-1480146 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Joy Industries, G. T. Road, Mandi Gobindgarh-147301 (Punjab)	Structural steel (standard quality) IS : 226 —1975	
94. CM/L-1480247 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Teafit (India) 362, G. T. Road. (N), Howrah	Teaech st metal fittings IS : 10 (Part IV)—1976	
95. CM/L-1480348 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Ahosk Transmission Wires Pvt. Ltd., D-82 A, Road No. 7, Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Jaipur-302012	Aluminium stranded conductors for overhead trans- mission purposes IS : 398 (Part 1)—1976	
96. CM/L-1480449 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Himalayan Plywood Industries Pvt. Ltd., Rungagore Road, Tinsukia-9786125 (Assam) (Office : 4 Fairlie Place, Claoutta-700001)	Marine plywood IS : 710—1976	
97. CM/L-1480550 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Eastern Smelting & Rolling Mills, 351-52-53, New Mills Road. Tanaji Chowk, Kurla (West). Bombay-400070 (Office : 131 Panjrapole Road, Bombay-400004)	Aluminium circle IS : 21—1975	
98. CM/L-1480651 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Rai Metal Works, Rai Village, Via Bhayandar, Distt. Thane (Maharashtra) (Office : 32/38, Ahmedabad Street, 1st Floor, Cabin 1, Iron Market, Bombay-400009)	Structural steel (Standard quality) IS : 226—1975	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
99. CN/L-1480752 1985-11-23	85-12-01	86-11-30	Paliwal Mini Steel (India) Ltd., 2 Matsya Industrial Area, Alwar-301001 (Rajasthan)	Cast billet ingots for recycling into structural steel (ordinary quality) IS : 6915—1978	
100. CM/L-1480853 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Mahabir Pershad & Sons, B-14, Gali No. 6, New Rohtak Road, Anand Parbat, New Delhi	15 Kg. square tins for vanaspati and edible oils IS : 10325—1982	
101. CM/L-1480954 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Base Industries, F-137, Ansai Industrial Estate, Sakti Vihar Road, Andheri (E), Bombay-400072	PVC insulated sheathed and unsheathed cable and flexible cords with copper conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts excluding cables for low temperature and outdoor use. IS : 694—1977	
102. CM/L-1481047 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Navyug Electric Corporation, Plot No. 3 & 4, GIDC Estate, Phase II, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382445	Monoset pumps for clear, cold, fresh water for agricultural purposes IS : 9079—1979	
103. CM/L-1481148 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Kantilal Chunilal & Sons Appliances Pvt. Ltd., Baruch, 48/51, Jawahar Road, Udyognagar, P.B. No. 2, Udhana-394210	Thermostates for use with electric water heater 240 V, 15 A (ac), temperature range 25—85°C IS : 3017—1965	
104. CM/L-1481249 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	D.P.E. Electricals, 12 Puliakulam Road, Coimbatore-641037	Monoset pumps for clear, cold fresh water for agricultural purposes IS : 9079—1979	
105. CM/L-1481350 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Sheo Shakti Cement Industries Demotan, P.O. Morangi, Hazaribagh (Office : Nawabganj, Hazaribagh-825301)	Ordinary Portland Cement IS : 269—1976	
106. CM/L-1481451 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Dhoom Dadri Steel Industries (P) Ltd., Village Dhoom Dadri, G.T. Road, Ghaziabad (U.P.) (Office : 67 Navyug Market, Ghaziabad-201001)	Structural steel (standard quality) IS : 226—1975	
107. CM/L-1481552 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Tru-Form Engineers, Block 118, 1st Floor, Handloom Market, Gandhbag, Nagpur-440002	Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water gas and sewage (flanged pipes) IS : 1536—1976	
108. CM/L-1481653 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., Durgachak, Haldia Midnapur (West Bengal) (Office : 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta-700001)	Dimethoate Technical IS : 3902—1975	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
109.	CM/L-1481754 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Spento Plastics, Za/navaz, J.K. Marg, Dahanu Road, Thane Distt. (Maharashtra)	High density polyethylene pipes for potable water supplies IS : 4984—1978
110.	CM/L-1481855 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Jemco Rubber Industry, E-28, MIDC Industrial Area, Bhosari, Pune-411026 (Maharashtra)	Surgical rubber gloves IS : 4148—1967
111.	CM/L-1481956 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Mimleyan Plywood Industries Pvt. Ltd., Rungagore Road, Tirukku-786125 (Assam) (Office : 4 Fleurie Place, Calcutta-700001)	Concrete shuttering plywood excluding plastic coated and overlaid plywood IS : 4990—1981
112.	CM/L-1482049 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	The Aluminium Industries Limited, No. 1, Ceramic Factory Road, Kundra-691501 Kerala State	Aluminium conductors galvanized steel reinforced for extra high voltages 400 KV and above for overhead transmission purposes IS : 398 (Part V)—1982
113	CM/L-1482150 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	B S.Y. Engg. Works, G.T. Road, Phagwara	Cast iron manhole covers and frames, medium duty, circular type IS : 1726 (Part IV)—1974
114.	CM/L-1482251 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Ganesh Concrete Products Vill : Mahadev Misri. Utraula Road, Bulrampur, Distt. Gonda, (3.8 Km from Bhagwatiganj)	Reinforced cement concrete pipes IS : 458—1971
115.	CM/L-1482352 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Thakordas Jogjivandas Konkra Metel Factory, Jawahar Road, Bilimbia-396321 (Gujarat)	'NUTAN' brand capillary fed, multi-wick type non-pressure stoves, capacity 2 litres IS : 2980—1979
116.	CM/L-1482453 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Kalam Kar India, 6024 Basti Harphool Singh, Sadar Bazar Delhi-110006	Type writer ribbons, cotton, type I, medium inking IS : 4174—1977
117.	CM/L-1482554 1986-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Cellulose Products of India Ltd., P.O. Kathiawada Maize Products, Distt. Ahmedabad-382430 (Office : National Chambers, 2nd Floor, Near Dipali Theatre, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009)	Sodium alginate, food grade IS : 5191—1969
118.	CM/L-1482655 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Coco Foam Industries, C-75 Industrial Area, Sikandrabad (U.P.)	Rubberized coir sheet for cushioning, medium grade only IS : 8391—1977
119.	CM/L-1482756 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Kilpest (P) Ltd., 7-C Industrial Area, Govindpura, Bhopal-462023 (Office : Talwar House, Bhopal)	Dichlorvos EC 76% IS : 5277—1978

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
120. CM/L-1482857 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Sona Industries, 18, 19 & 20, Liyaquat Market, New Kabar Khana Road, Bhopal (M.P.)	General and safety requirements for power thresher, spike tooth with feeding system chute (5 hp or 3.7 kw) IS : 9020—1979	
121. CM/L-1482958 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd., Durgachak, Haldia, Midnapur (West Bengal) (Office : 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta-700001)	Ethion, Technical IS : 10369—1982	
122. CM/L-1483051 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Anand Medicads Pvt. Ltd., 4 DLF Industrial Area, New Delhi-110015	Suction apparatus, IS : 4533—1978	
123. CM/L-1483152 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Orient Steel & Industries Ltd., 25th Mile Stone, Mathura Road, Jharsetli, Ballabgarh-121004 (Office : 1010, Ansal Bhavan, 16 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001)	Hot rolled steel stripes for welded tubes and pipes IS : 10748—1984	
124. CM/L-1483253 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Coledonian Jute & Industries Ltd., 18 Mehta, Road, Badekali Nagore, (Chittragonj) Budge-Budge, Distt. 24-Parganas (Office : 9 Brabourne Road, Calcutta-700001)	Jute sacking bags for packing cement IS : 2580—1982	
125. CM/L-1483354 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	United Wax Industries, Bandel Station Road, P.O. Bardel, Distt. Hooghly (Office : 2 Digamber Jain Temple Road, (3rd Floor). Calcutta-700007)	Paraffin wax, type 3 IS : 4654—1974	
126. CM/L-1483455 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Varuna Paints Private Ltd., API/217, Aroor, Alleppey-688534 (Kerala) (Office : XXXV/397-7, Koithra Building, M.G. Road, Cochin-682016)	Ready mixed paint, air drying red oxide—zinc chloride, pri- ming IS : 2074—1979	
127. CM/L-1483556 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Davisons Enterprises, Santosh Bhawan, House No. 23 A, Ward No.11, Kuttupuzha Panchayat Muthoor P.O., Tiruvalla-689107	Domestic electric clothes wash- ing machine (non-automatic) with a capacity of 1.5 Kg dry clothes without means of h water heating IS : 6390—1971	
128. CM/L-1483657 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Eastern Smelting & Rolling Mills, 351-53, New Mills Road, Tanjai Chowk, Kurla West, Bombay-400070 (Maharashtra) (Office : 131, Pnrapole Road, Bombay-400004)	Wrought aluminium utensils IS : 1669 (Part I to IV)—1967	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
129. CM/L-1483758 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Welman Industrial Corporation, Welman Street, Books Market, Ludhiana-141008 (Punjab)	Paper adhesives liquid gum and office paste IS : 2257—1981		
130. CM/L-1483859 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	Jesmajo Industrial Fabrications. Plot No. 239, Bommasendra Industrial Area, 3rd Phase, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore (Office : Flat No. 13-A, 1st Floor, Imperial Court, Cunningham Road, Bangalore-560052)	Re-conditioning of old LPG cylinders IS : 3196—1982		
131. CM/L-1483960 1985-11-25	85-12-01	86-11-30	The English Electric Company of India Ltd., Plot No. 46, SIPCOT Industrial Complex Hosur-635126	Moulded case circuit breaker of 1th 100A, 415 V, category P-I (50 KA), Designation IM 160 IS : 2576 (Part I & II)/Sec-1 1977		

[No. CMD/13 : 11]

का. ग्रा. 759.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन मुहर) नियमों और विनियमों, 1955 के नियम 3 के उपविनियम 2 और विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (2) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था एतद्वारा प्रधिसूचित करती है कि नीचे अनुसूची में जिन मानकों के अंतरे विये गये हैं वे 1985-08-31 को स्थापित किये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक की संख्या सं.	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक (को) यदि कोई हो, की पहला और शीर्षक	टिप्पणी यदि कोई हो
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS : 1423—1985 सूती गवरडीन की विशिष्टि (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1423—1973 सूती गवरडीन की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		
2. IS : 1897—1983 विद्युतकार्यों के लिए तांबा पत्ती की विशिष्टि (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1897—1971 विद्युत कार्यों के लिए 1984-03-31 को लागू तांबा पत्ती की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		
3. IS : 2043—1984 सिलिकामय फायर क्ले ऊष्मासहों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2043—1963 सिलिकामय फायर 1985-05-31 को लागू क्ले ऊष्मासहों की विशिष्टि		
4. IS : 2744—1984, 1. नैप्याइलेमीन की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2744—1964, ऑसी—नैप्याइलेमीन की विशिष्टि	--	
5. IS : 3025 (भाग 4)—1983 पानी धौरणे पानी के नमूने लेने और परीक्षण (भौतिक व रासायनिक) की पद्धतियां भाग 4—रंग (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3025—1964 उद्योगों में प्रयुक्त पानी के नमूने लेने और परीक्षण (भौतिक व रासायनिक) की पद्धतियां	--	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. IS : 3025 (भाग 5)---1983 पानी और गंदे पानी के नमूने लेने और परीक्षण (भौतिक व रासायनिक) की पद्धतियां, भाग 5 गंध (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3025---1964 उद्योगों में प्रदूषक पानी के नमूने लेने और परीक्षण (भौतिक व रासायनिक) की पद्धतियां	—	—
7. IS : 3025 (भाग 12)---1983 पानी और गंदे पानी के नमूने लेने और परीक्षण (भौतिक व रासायनिक) की पद्धतियां, भाग 12-धनत्व (पहला पुन.)	“ “ “	—	—
8. IS : 3499 (भाग 1)---1985 घूमने और नमित न होने वाली फारालिय कार्यों के लिए ध्रातु की कुर्सी की विशिष्टि भाग 1 (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3499 (भाग 1)---1974 न घूमने और नमित न होने वाली कार्यालय कार्यों के लिए ध्रातु की कुर्सी की विशिष्टि भाग 1 (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	—
9. IS : 3499 (भाग 2)---1983 घूमने और नमित होने वाली कार्यालय कार्यों के लिए ध्रातु की कुर्सी की विशिष्टि भाग 2 (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3499 (भाग 2)---1976 घूमने और नमित होने वाली कार्यालय कार्यों के लिए ध्रातु की कुर्सी की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	—
10. IS : 3708 (भाग 2)---1985 प्राकृतिक रबड़ लैटेक्स की परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 2 मैल की मात्रा जात करना (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3708 (भाग 2)---1968 प्राकृतिक रबड़ लैटेक्स की परीक्षण पद्धतियां, भाग 2	—	—
11. IS : 3708 (भाग 6)---1985 प्राकृतिक रबड़ लैटेक्स की परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 6 (रांचिक स्थिरता जात करना (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3708---1966 प्राकृतिक रबड़ लैटेक्स की परीक्षण रबड़ियाँ---गुप्त रबड़, अंश, कुल ठोस पदार्थ, कोण्गुलम अंश, अथानना मैल अंश धनत्व, कुल क्षारीकृता औं एच संख्या, रांचिक स्थिरता, वाप्प-शील वसीव यम्ल संख्या, पी एच, कुल नाइट्रोजन, कुल नाबा, कुल लंहा, कुल मैग्नीज और कुल एण	—	—
12. IS : 3731---1985 टीक के वर्गीकार टुकड़ों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3731---1966 टीक के वर्गीकार टुकड़ों का प्रेडवड़ करने के नियमों की विशिष्टि	—	—
13. IS : 4022---1985 स्थिरीकरण छिद्र के बिना इंडेक्सेबल (ध्रोअवे) कार्बाइड निवेशों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 4022---1967 स्थिरीकृत कार्बाइड इंडेक्सेबल (ध्रो अव) निवेशों की विशिष्टि	—	—
14. IS : 4422---1985 श्रिकेट बल्लों के बिन्हों क्लैप्ट की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 4422---1967 श्रिकेट बल्लों के फाँप की विशिष्टि	—	—
15. IS : 4895---1985 टीक लट्ठों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 4895---1968 टीक लट्ठों के वर्गीकरण नियमों की विशिष्टि	—	—
16. IS : 6092 (भाग 2)---1985 उवरकों के नमूने लेने और परीक्षण की पद्धतियां भाग 2 नाइट्रोजन जात करना (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 6092 (भाग 2)---1971 उवरकों के नमूने लेने और परीक्षण की पद्धतियां भाग 2 नाइट्रोजन जात करना	—	—
17. IS : 6189---1985 लेखन सामग्री की धातु की अनमारियों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 6189---1971 धातु की लेखन सामग्री अनमारियों की विशिष्टि	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18. IS: 6213 (भाग 19)---1985 लुगदी	परीक्षण की पद्धतियाँ भाग 19 लुगदी को शार घुलनशीलता ज्ञान करना	--	--
19. IS: 6350---1985 जूता कीम की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 6350---1971 जूता कीम की विशिष्टि	--	--
20. IS: 7408 (भाग 1)---1984 स्रोका संचकित प्रौलियोलेफिन धारकों की विशिष्टि भाग : 15 लीटर तक की अमता आले (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 7408---1974 स्रोका संचकित प्रौलियोलेफिन प्लास्टिक धारकों की विशिष्टि (5 लिटर तक)	--	--
21. IS: 7760---1985 सम्मुख भाग में कोच लगी इस्पात की अलमारियों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 7760---1975 सम्मुख भाग में कांच लगी इस्पात की अलमारियों की विशिष्टि	--	--
22. IS: 7806---1985 उच्च ताप कार्यों के लिए मार्टेनसिटीय व आस्टेनी उच्च मिश्र ध्रुव इस्पात ढलाईयों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 7806---1975 उच्च ताप कार्यों के लिए सोहमय व आस्टेनी ढलाईयों की विशिष्टि	--	--
23. IS: 8013---1985 मत्स्यबाहनों के समुद्री डीजल इंजन की कार्पोराइज़ा श्रोक्षाएँ और परीक्षण की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 8013---1976 मत्स्यबाहनों के समुद्री डीजल इंजन के चयत व परीक्षण की संदर्भिका	--	--
24. IS: 9561---1985 पेड़ गिराने और उनके लट्ठे बनाने की सीति संहिता (गहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 9561---1980 पेड़ गिराने और उनके लट्ठे बनाने की सिफारिशें	--	--
25. IS: 10776 (भाग 2)---1984 अवण साधायकांगों के विद्युत ध्वानिक लक्षण में पन की पद्धतियाँ भाग 2 प्ररण पिक था कोइल निवेश वाले अवण साधायकांगों की असिरिक्त नापन	--	--	--
26. IS: 10779---1984 अध्यसामिति में ग्रुप्त अवणकर्तों के अंशोकन के लिए संदर्भ योजक की विशिष्टि	--	--	--
27. IS: 11050 (भाग 1)---1984 भवनों में और निर्माण सत्त्वों की ध्वनिरोधन की रेटिंग भाग 1 भवन में और भवन के आन्तरिक निर्माण तत्वों में वायु-जनित ध्वनिरोधन	--	--	--
28. IS: 11157---1984 मोफेडों की तिरछी फ्लाई के वापणीय टापरों की विशिष्टि	--	--	--
29. IS: 11166---1984 निर्वेण ढलाई प्रक्रम से निर्मित इस्पात ढलाईयों के आयामों राखी खुदरापन तथा द्रव्यमान में अनुमेय विवरण की विशिष्टि	--	--	--
30. IS: 11173 (भाग 2)---1985 स्वतः औजार परिवर्तकों (औजार रेटिंग टाइप) वाले संख्यातः नियंत्रित मशीन औजारों के दूल गंक 7/24 टेपरों की सिफारिशें भाग 2 रिटेंशन नोब	--	--	--

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31. IS : 11182 (भाग 2) — 1984 विद्युत उपस्करों की विद्युत रोधनप्रणाली के मूल्यांकन की मंदिशिका भाग 2 ताप सहन सम्बन्धी परीक्षण प्रक्रिया	—	—	—
32. IS : 11188—1985 मेहरावी वरवाजो की विशिष्टि	—	—	—
33. IS : 11200—1985 ओपन-एंड क्लार्ड सम्बन्धी पारिभाषिक शब्दावली	—	—	—
34. IS : 11203—1985 सूखना प्रक्रमण के लिए मशीन द्वारा पठनीय करेंटरों (मिकर व आयकर) की विशेषतायें	—	—	—
35. IS : 11204—1985 गश्ता काटने वाले चाकु की विशिष्टि	—	—	—
36. IS : 11208—1985 नससाजों के पंजीकरण के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त	—	—	—
37. IS : 11215—1985 इमारती लकड़ी और इमारती लकड़ी उत्पादों में नमी अंश ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियाँ	—	—	—
38. IS : 11218—1984 मैरीन बैल्यू हैड द्वीलों की विशिष्टि	—	—	—
39. IS : 11219—1984 रेयन रेशे के धागे की धोने पर झति ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियाँ	—	—	—
40. IS : 11220—1984 पोलिएस्टर बैल्यू- लॉट्री कपड़े पर कार्बनीकरण पर निषेची रंगों का पक्कापन ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियाँ	—	—	—
41. IS : 11230—1985 प्रारंभिक वस्ताने के चमड़े की विशिष्टि	—	—	—
42. IS : 11232—1985 एलुमिनियम पर ओमेट के परिवर्तन लेपां की विशिष्टि	—	—	—
43. IS : 11238—1985 केन घाकुओं के हृषीं की विशिष्टि	—	—	—

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियों भारतीय मानक संस्था, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह ज़कर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 और¹ इसके अधीनी कार्यालयों: बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और चंडीगढ़, एवं इसके शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर,² हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर पटना और विजेन्द्रम में उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सी एम डी/13 : 2]

बी०, एम० सिंह, अगर महानिदेशक

S.O. 759:—In pursuance of Sub-rule (2) of Rule 3 and Sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules and Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established on 1985-08-31 :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standards Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Remarks, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS : 1423—1985 Specification for Cotton Gaberdine (Second Revision)	IS : 1423—1973 Specification for Cotton Gaberdine (First Revision)	—
2.	IS : 1897—1983 Specification for Copper Strip for Electrical Purposes (Second Revision)	IS : 1897—1971 Specification for Copper Strip for Electrical Purposes (First Revision)	Established on 1984-03-31
3.	IS : 2043—1984 Specification for Siliceous Fireclay Refractories (First Revision)	IS : 2043—1963 Specification for Siliceous Fireclay Refractories	Established on 1985-05-31
4.	IS : 2744—1984 Specification for Naphthylamine (First Revision)	IS : 2744—1964 Specification for OC Naphthylamine	—
5.	IS : 3025 (Part 4)—1983 Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water and Waste Water Part 4 Colour (First Revision)	IS : 3025—1964 Method of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water used in industry.	—
6.	IS : 3025 (Part 5)—1983 Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water and Waste Water Part 5 Odour (First Revision)	IS : 3025—1964 Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water used in industry	—
7.	IS : 3025 (Part 12)—1983 Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water and Waste Water Part 12 Density (First Revision)	—do—	—
8.	IS : 3499 (Part 1)—1985 Specification for Metal Chairs for Office Purposes Part 1 Non Revolving and Non-Tilting (Second Revision)	IS : 3499 (Part 1)—1974 Specification for metal Chais for Office Purposes : Part 1 Non-Revolving and Non-Tilting (First Revision)	—
9.	IS : 3499 (Part 2)—1985 Specification for Metal Chairs for Office Purposes Part 2 Revolving and Tilting (Second Revision)	IS : 3499 (Part II)—1976 Specification for Metal Chairs for Office Purposes; Part II Revolving and Tilting (First Revision)	—
10.	IS : 3708 (Part 2)—1985 Methods of Test for Natural Rubber Latex Part 2 Determination of Sludge Content (First Revision)	IS : 3708 (Part II)—1968 Methods of Test for Natural Rubber Latex Part II	—
11.	IS : 3708 (Part 6)—1985 Methods of Test for Natural Rubber Latex Part 6 Determination of Mechanical Stability (First Revision)	IS : 3708—1966 Methods of test for Natural Rubber Latex Dry Rubber content, total solids, coagulum content viscosity, sludge content density total alkalinity, KOH—number, mechanical stability volatile fatty acid number, pH, total nitrogen, total copper, total iron, total manganese and total ash.	—
12.	IS : 3731—1985 Specification for Teak Squares (First Revision)	IS : 3731—1966 Specification for grading rules for teak squares	—
13.	IS : 4022—1985 Specification for Indexable (Throwaway) carbide Inserts Without Fixation Hole (First Revision)	IS : 4022—1967 Specification for Cemented Carbide Indexable Throwaway Inserts	—
14.	IS : 4422—1982 Specification for Willow Clefts for Cricket Bats (First Revision)	IS : 4422—1967 Specification for Willow Clefts for Cricket Bats	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15.	IS : 4895—1985 Specification for Teak Legs (First Revision)	IS : 4895—1968 Specification for Grading Rules for Teak Logs	—
16.	IS : 6092 (Part 2)—1985 Methods of Sampling and Test for Fertilizers Part 2 Determination of Nitrogen (First Revision)	IS : 6092 (Part II)—1971 Methods of Sampling and Test for Fertilizers; Part II Determination of Nitrogen	—
17.	IS : 6189—1985 Specification for Metal Stationery Cupboards (First Revision)	IS : 6189—1971 Specification for Metal Stationery Cupboards	—
18.	IS : 6213 (Part 19)—1985 Method of Test for Pulp Part 19 Determination of Alkali Solubility of Pulp	—	—
19.	IS : 6350—1985 Specification for shoe Cream (First Revision)	IS : 6350—1971 Specification for Shoe Cream	—
20.	IS : 7408 (Part 1)—1984 Specification for Blow Moulded Polyolefin Containers Part I up to 5 Litres Capacity (First Revision)	IS : 7408—1974 Specification for Blown Polyolefin Plastic Containers (Upto 5 Litres)	—
21.	IS : 7760—1985 Specification for Steel Glass-Front Cabinets (First Revision)	IS : 7760—1975 Specification for Steel Glass-Front Cabinets	—
22.	IS : 7806—1985 Specification for Martensitic and Austenitic High Alloy Steel Castings for High Temperature Service (First Revision)	IS : 7806—1985 Specification for Ferritic and Austenitic Steel Castings for High Temperature Service	—
23.	IS : 8013—1985 Specification for Performance Requirements and Testing of Marine Diesel Engines for Fishing Vessels (First Revision)	IS : 8013—1976 Guide for Selection and Testing of Marine Diesel Engines for Fishing Vessels.	—
24.	IS : 9561—1985 Code of Practice for Felling and Conversion of Trees into Logs (First Revision)	IS : 9561—1980 Recommendations for Felling and Conversion of Trees into Logs	—
25.	IS : 10776 (Part 2)—1984 Methods of Measurement of The Electroacoustical Characteristics of Hearing Aids Part 2 Additional Measurement of Hearing-Aids with Induction Pick-Up Coil Input	—	—
26.	IS : 10779—1984 Specification of Reference Coupler for the Calibration of Earphones Used in Audiometry	—	—
27.	IS : 11050 (Part 1)—1984 Rating of Sound Insulation in Buildings and of Building Elements Part 1 Airborne Sound Insulation in Buildings and of Interior Building Elements	—	—
28.	IS : 11157—1984 Specification for Pneumatic Tyres for Mopeds Diagonal Ply	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29.	IS : 11166—1984 Specification for Permissible Deviations on Dimensions, Surface Roughness and Mass of Steel Castings Made with investment Casting Process	—	—
30.	S : 11173 (Part 2)—1985 Recommendations for Tool Shanks 7/24 Taper for Numerically Controlled Machine Tools with Automatic Tool Changers (Tool Rating Type) Part 2 Retention Knobs.	—	—
31.	IS : 11182 (Part 2)—1984 Guide for the Evaluation of Insulation Systems of Electrical Equipment Part 2 Thermal Endurance Test Procedures	—	—
32.	IS : 11188—1984 Specification for Vault Doors	—	—
33.	IS:11200—1985 Terminology for Open End Spinning	—	—
34.	IS : 11203—1985 Coding of Machine Readable characters (Micr and Ocr) for Information Processing	—	—
35.	IS : 11204—1985 Specification for Sugarcane Harvesting Knife	—	—
36.	IS : 11208—1985 Guidelines for Registration of Plumbers	—	—
37.	IS : 11215—1985 Methods for Determination of Moisture Content of Timber and Timber Products	—	—
38.	IS : 11218—1984 Specification for Marine Valve Hand Wheels	—	—
39.	IS : 11219—1984 Method for Determination of Scouring Loss of Rayon Filament Yarn	—	—
40.	IS : 11220—1984 Method for Determination of Colour Fastness of Disperse Dyes on Polyester Cellulosic Fabrics to Carbonization	—	—
41.	IS : 11230—1985 Specification for Leather for Utility Glove	—	—
42.	IS : 11232—1985 Specification for Chromate Conversion Coatings on Aluminium	—	—
43.	IS : 11238—1985 Specification for Hubs for Cane Knives	—	—

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zagar Marg, New Delhi—110002 and from its Regional Officers :—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Chandigarh, and also from Branch Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna and Trivandrum.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 25 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 760—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 48) की धारा 14 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् से परामर्श करने पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की दूसरी अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अनुसूची के भाग II में;

“आनंदा” शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत श्री वैकल्पदर विश्वविद्यालय, तिरुपति से संबंधित क्रमसंलेख 1 के सामने स्तम्भ 2, 3 और 4 के सामने विद्यमान प्रविद्यियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रविद्यियाँ रखी जाएंगी अर्थात्:—

2	3	3
“कामिले तिब्बो जाराहाट बी०थ०एम०एस० 1985 से” (यूनामी चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा स्नातक)		

टिप्पणी : भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 48) की दूसरी अनुसूची में वाद में निम्नलिखित द्वारा संशोधन किया गया:—

1. का०आ० सं० 4068 तारीख 30 नवम्बर, 1979
2. का०आ०सं० 2635 तारीख 18 सिन्वत, 1980
3. का०आ०सं० 2313 तारीख 20 अगस्त, 1981
4. का०आ० सं० 2314 तारीख 22 अगस्त, 1981
5. का०आ०सं० 137 तारीख 24 दिसम्बर, 1981
6. का०आ०सं० 638 तारीख, 25 जनवरी, 1982
7. का०आ०सं० 661 तारीख 2 फरवरी, 1982
8. का०आ०सं० 973 तारीख 20 फरवरी, 1982
9. का०आ०सं० 354 (अ) तारीख 6 मई, 1983
10. का०आ०सं० 3550 तारीख 5 सितम्बर, 1983
11. का०आ०सं० 804(अ) तारीख 11 नवम्बर, 1983
12. का०आ०सं० 462(अ) तारीख 23 जन, 1984
13. का०आ०सं० 1911 तारीख 17 अप्रैल, 1985
14. का०आ०सं० 2745 तारीख 29 मई, 1985
15. का०आ०सं० 3404 तारीख 5 जून, 1985
16. का०आ०सं० 4057 तारीख 14 अगस्त, 1986
17. का०आ०सं० 5603 तारीख 2 दिसम्बर, 1985
18. का०आ०सं० 5671 तारीख 5 दिसम्बर, 1985
19. का०आ०सं० 832 तारीख 17 फरवरी, 1986
20. का०आ०सं० 1832 तारीख 16 अप्रैल, 1986
21. का०आ०सं० 627 तारीख 2 फरवरी, 1987

[म० वी० 26015/4/86-ए०इ०]

आर०एस० माथूर, अवर सचिव

Ministry of Health and family Welfare

New Delhi, the 25th February, 1987

S.O. 760.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (48 of 1970), the Central Government, after consulting the Central Council of Indian Medicine, hereby makes the following further amendment in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In Part II of the said Schedule:

Under the heading “Andhra”, against Serial Number 1, relating to Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, in columns 2, 3 and 4, after the existing entries, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

2	3	4
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“Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarabat B.U.M.S. From 1985 onwards”.
(Bachelor of Unani
medicine and Surgery)

Note: The Second Schedule to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (48 of 1970) has been subsequently amended vide:

- (1) S.O. No. 4068, dated the 30th November, 1979.
- (2) S.O. No. 2635, dated the 18th September, 1980.
- (3) S.O. No. 2313, dated the 20th August, 1981.
- (4) S.O. No. 2314, dated the 22nd August, 1981.
- (5) S.O. No. 137, dated the 24th December, 1981.
- (6) S.O. No. 638, dated the 24th January, 1982.
- (7) S.O. No. 661, dated the 2nd February, 1982.
- (8) S.O. No. 973, dated the 20th February, 1982.
- (9) S.O. No. 354(E), dated the 6th May, 1983.
- (10) S.O. No. 3550, dated the 5th September, 1983.
- (11) S.O. No. 804(e), dated the 11th November, 1983.
- (12) S.O. No. 462(E), dated the 23rd June, 1984.
- (13) S.O. No. 1911, dated the 1st 7th April, 1985.
- (14) S.O. No. 2745, dated the 29th May, 1985.
- (15) S.O. No. 3404, dated the 5th July, 1985.
- (16) S.O. No. 4057, dated the 14th August, 1985.
- (17) S.O. No. 5603, dated the 2nd December, 1985.
- (18) S.O. No. 5671, dated the 5th December, 1985.
- (19) S.O. No. 832, dated the 17th February, 1986.
- (20) S.O. No. 1832, dated the 16th April, 1986.
- (21) S.O. No. 627 dated the 2nd February, 1987.

[No. V. 26015/4/86-AE]

R.S. MATHUR, Under Secy.

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 761.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, केन्द्रीय होम्योपथी परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 59) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और केन्द्रीय होम्योपथी परिषद् से परामर्श करने के

राजा उक्त प्रधिनियम की दूसरी अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और निम्नलिखित होती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में “आन्ध्र प्रदेश” शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत क्रम संख्या 3क और उससे संबंधित प्रविधियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित शीर्ष, क्रम संख्या और प्रविधियाँ रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

शीर्ष “असम”

विश्वविद्यालय/ ओर्डर अधिकारी	मान्यता-प्राप्ति	पंजीकरण के लिए	टिप्पणियाँ
चिकित्सा संस्थान का नाम	चिकित्सा संकेताकार	अद्यता	
1	2	3	4
*3ब्र आयुर्विज्ञान होम्योपैथी पद्धति ओर्डर, असम	आयुर्विज्ञान होम्योपैथी पद्धति और शल्य चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा	डी.एच.एम., एस.एस. एम.एस. एस.एस. एस.एस.	1983 से 1986 तक
			[सं. वी. 27021/8/82-होम्यो.]

एन. के. पुष्पाकरण, डेस्क अधिकारी

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1987

S.O. 761.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Homoeopathy Central Act, 1973 (59 of 1973) the Central Government after consulting the Central Council of Homoeopathy hereby makes the following further amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the Second Schedule, after the heading ‘Andhra Pradesh after Serial Number 3A and the entries relating thereto, the following heading and serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

Heading. “ASSAM”.

Name of University/Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualification	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
“3B Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Assam.”	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery	D.H.M.S.	From 1983 to December 1986”

[No.V. 27021/8/82-Homoeo]

N. K. PUSHPAKARAN, Desk Officer (Homoeo)

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 762.—ओषध और प्रसाधन अधिनियम, 1940 की द्वारा 5 की उप-धारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार डा. प्रेम कृमार गुप्ता, औषध नियंत्रक, भारत, को ओषध तकनीकी सलाहकार बोर्ड के सचिव के पद पर तैनात करती है।

[संख्या एक्स.-19012/1/86-डी.एम.एस.एस.पी.एफ.ए.]

एस. वी. सुब्रामण्यन, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th February, 1987

S.O. 762.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 5 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. Prem K. Gupta, Drugs Controller, India as the Secretary of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board.

[No. X-19012/1/86-DMS & PFA]

S. V. SUBRAMANIYAN, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 1987

का.आ. 763.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 15) की द्वारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

प्राधिकरण तथा संस्था	मान्यता प्राप्त दन्त पंजीकरण के लिए चिकित्सा अद्यता संकेताकार

1	2	3
“26. देवी अहिल्या दन्त-शास्त्र चिकित्सा वी. डी. एस. विश्वविद्यालय में स्नातक, देवी अहिल्या (बचलर ऑफ विश्वविद्यालय” डेन्टल सर्जरी) (14-3-1983 से),		

[संख्या वी. 12018/1/85-पी. एम. एस.]

New Delhi, the 27th February, 1987

S.O. 763.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consulting the Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendment in the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In Part I of the said Schedule, after serial number 25 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

Authority or Institution	Recognised dental qualification	Abbreviation for registration
1	2	3
“26. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidya- laya	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	BDS Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya w.e.f. 14-3-83.”

[No. V 12018/1/85-PMS]

नई दिल्ली, 2 मार्च, 1987

का.आ. 764.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) के खण्ड 10 के उप-खण्ड (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद मे परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त भाग 1 में भूमध्य विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित क्रम संख्या 4 के सामने मद (ii) के सामने, स्तम्भ 2 और 3 के

भ्रष्टीन विद्यमान प्रविष्टियां के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

2 3

“हेंटल सर्जरी में मास्टर एम. झी. एस. (पेडो.)
 (पेडोलॉटिक्स) मम्बर्दि विश्वविद्यालय”

[सं. वी. १२०१८/२/८६—पी. एम. एस.]

जी. जी. के. नायर अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 1987

S.O. 764.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consulting the Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendment in Part I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Part I, against serial number 4 relating to the University of Bombay, against item (ii), after the existing entries under columns 2 and 3, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

"Master of Dental Surgery
(Pedodontics) M.D.S. (Pedo.) University
of Bombay".

[No. V. 12018|2|86-PMS]

कृषि मंस्तालय

(कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग)

लही दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. . 765.—इस विभाग की तारीख 19 सितम्बर, 1986 को समसंघ्यक अधिसूचना के अनुक्रम में और उसमें आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए तथा पशु आयात अधिनियम, 1898 (1898 का अधिनियम 9) के खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (1) जिसका पशु आयात (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का अधिनियम 1) द्वारा संशोधन किया गया था, द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार एतद्वारा 1 फरवरी, 1987 से और आगे छ: महीने की अवधि के लिए यू. के., संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका फॉस, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, जापान, इटली, आस्ट्रिया, ड्यूनभार्क, ब्राजील, यूरोस्लाविया, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, स्वीडन और नार्वे अथवा किसी अन्य देश से जिसका भारत में आयात किए जाने वाली अश्वजातीय स्टाक, केवल 6 वर्ष की आयु वाले बछड़ों और सांडों तथा 5 वर्ष की आयु वाले अश्व-जातिकों (फीलीज), जिनका कभी मेल नहीं कराया गया है और जो प्रजनक स्टाक के सम्पर्क में नहीं रहे हैं, को छोड़कर ऊपर निर्दिष्ट देशों में पैदा कुश्चा हो, अथवा पाला गया हो अथवा वे आयात किए जाने से शीघ्र पहले गत 12 महीनों के दौरान उन देशों में ले जाएं गए हों, अश्व-जातीय पशुओं के आयात पर प्रतिवर्त्य लगाती है, बासते कि

- (क) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अधिकारियों के साथ प्राधिकृत पशु चिकित्सक का इस आशय का पशु चिकित्सा संबंधी एक स्वास्थ्य प्रभान्तरण हो कि पशु गत एक वर्ष के दौरान प्रजननक स्टाइल के सम्पर्क में नहीं रहा है और इन पशुओं के विगच्छद तथा मुखदार (योनि और सरविक्स) से एकत्र को गई फर्रो मानक संवर्धनिक और सीरम संबंधी पद्धतियों द्वारा व्याधि विषयक सूक्ष्म अनुओं, विशेषकर होमोफ़िलियस इक्वोजेनेरेलिस के लिए निर्यात हेतु पोत रोहण से पूर्व 30 दिनों के अन्दर निरन्तर तीन परीक्षण करने पर नकारात्मक पाई गई है;

(ख) भारत में प्राप्त फिए जाने पर आयातित पशुओं को संरक्षारी संगरोध केन्द्र अथवा कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा विशेष रूप से स्वीकृत परिसर में 30 दिन तक आजग रखा जाएगा। संगरोध की अवधि के दौरान आयातित अधिकारिय पशुओं की मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा साधाहिक अंतराल पर निरन्तर तीन बार जीवाणु और सीरम संबंधी जांच की जाएगी और संक्रामक अधिकारिय गर्भाशय-शोध (कान्टेजियस इक्वाईज मैट्रेटिस) रोग के लिए नकारात्मक घोषित किए जाने के बाद ही इन पशुओं को अन्य पशुओं के साथ मिलने दिया जाएगा; और

- (ग) जहाँ तक उन देशों से अश्व का आयात करने का संबंध है, जहाँ अश्व के संसर्ग से गर्भाशय-शोथ संक्रमक नहीं होता, आयात करने की अनुमति तभी दी जाएगी अगर संदर्भगत अश्व आयात करने से तत्काल पहले अथवा जन्म से, जो भी बाद में हो, दो वर्ष से उक्त देश में रहा हो।

[सं. 50-22/77-एल.डी.टी. (एल.एच.न्यू.) भाग-2]
एस. पी. वर्मा, अवर सचिव]

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture & Cooperation)

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 1987

S.O. 765.—In continuation and in partial modification of this Department's Notification of even number dated 19th September, 1986, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of Section 3 of the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 (Act 9 of 1898) as amended by the Livestock Importation (Amendment) Act, 1953 (Act 1 of 1953), the Government of India hereby prohibit for a further period of six months from 1st February, 1987, the import into India of equine species of Animals from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Italy, Austria, Denmark, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Norway or from any other country whose equine stock meant for import into India had originated from or been reared in or visited any of the above specified countries during the immediate past twelve months prior to importation, except colts and

stallions upto six years and fillies upto five years of age which have never been mated and have not been contact with the breeding stock, provided that :

- (a) In addition to the health requirements specified under the Act, the young equines are accompanied by a Veterinary Health Certificates from an authorised veterinarian that the animals have not been in contact with the breeding stock during the last one year and that the swabs collected from prepuce, Uretha/Vagina, Carvix of these animals were found negative for pathogenic micro-organisms specifically Haemophilus equigenitalis by standard culture and serological methods on three consecutive testing during the 30 days immediately prior to embarkation for export;
- (b) On receipt in India such imported animals are kept in Quarantine for a minimum period of 30 days at the Government Quarantine Station or the premises specially approved by the Ministry of Agriculture for that purpose. During this quarantine period the imported equines shall be subjected to bacteriological and serological examinations by recognised laboratories, on three consecutive occasions, conducted at weekly intervals and shall be permitted to mix with other stock only when declared negative for contagious equine metritis infections, and
- (c) In so far as import of equines from countries free from contagious equine metritis infection, such imports shall be permitted only if the equine in question had been stationed in that country since the two years immediately prior to the import or since birth whichever is later.

[No. 50-22/77-LDT(LH-AQ) Part II]

S. P. VERMA, Under Secy.

(ग्रामीण विकास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 766.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग) नियमाबली, 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अनुसरण में ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के अधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है:—

1. विपणन एवं निरीक्षण निदेशालय,
शेत्रीय कार्यालय परिवहन शेत्र,
न्यू सी. जी. ओ. भवन, न्यू मेरीन लाइन्स
बम्बई-400020.

[संख्या ई-11015/3/87-हिन्दी]
नरेन्द्र पाल सिंह, उप सचिव

(Department of Rural Development)

New Delhi, the 10th February, 1987

S.O. 766.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule of the Official Language (Use for Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the

following office under the Department of Rural Development whereof more than 80% Staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :—

Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
Regional Office, Western region,
New C.G.O. Building, New Marine Lines,
Bombay-400020.

[No. E-11015/3/87-Hindi]
N. P. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

जन-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 2 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 767:—जबकि भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 535 (ई) दिनांक 18 जूलाई, 1985 द्वारा कांडला स्टेवेडोर एसोसिएशन के प्रतिनिधि श्री एन. सी. मेहता तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रतिनिधि, संयुक्त प्रबन्धक (पत्तन प्रचालन) एफ. सी. आई. कांडला, कांडला डॉक लेवर बोर्ड के सदस्य नियुक्त किए गए थे, उन्होंने डाक वर्क्स (रोजगार अधिनियम) नियम 1962 के नियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अधीन अपने पदों को रिक्त कर दिया है।

2. अतः अब उक्त नियमों के नियम 4 के अनुपालन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त रिक्तियों को अधिसूचित करती है।

[फाइल सं. एल. ई. के./6/85-पू. एस. (एल.)]

सुदेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 1987

S.O. 767.—Whereas Shri N. C. Mehta, representative of Kandla Stevedores Association and the Joint Manager (Port Operations) FCI Kandla, representative of the Food Corporation of India, appointed as members of the Kandla Dock Labour Board by the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 535 (E), dated the 18th July, 1985 have deemed to have vacated their offices under sub-rule (5) of rule 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment Rules, 1962);

2. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of rule 4 of the said rules the Central Government hereby notifies the said vacancies.

[F. No. LDK/5/85-US(L)]
SUDESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय

(निर्माण प्रभाग-इच्छा, 3)

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 768.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजघाट समाधि अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 41) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, राजघाट समाधि नियम, 1952 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम राजघाट समाधि (संशोधन) नियम, 1987 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. राजघाट समाधि नियम, 1952 के नियम 5 में,—

(i) उपनियम (1) में—

“200 रु. (दो सौ रुपये)” शब्दों, अंकों और कोठकों और “200 रु.” अंकों और शब्द के स्थान पर “पाँच हजार रुपये” शब्द रखे जाएंगे,

(ii) उपनियम (2) में, “200 रु.” अंकों और शब्द के स्थान पर, “पाँच हजार रुपये” शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[का. सं. 25012/1/79-इच्छा-3 (जिल्द)]

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(Works Division-W.3)

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 1987

S.O. 769.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 (41 of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Rajghat Samadhi Rules, 1952, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Rules, 1987.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Rajghat Samadhi Rules, 1952, in rule 5,—

(i) in sub-rule (1), for the words, figures and brackets “Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred)” and the word and figures “200” the words “rupees five thousand” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-rule (2), for the word and figure “Rs. 200”, the words “rupees five thousand” shall be substituted.

[F. No. 25012/1/79-W.3 (Vol. I)]

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 1987

का.आ. 769.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजघाट समाधि अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 41) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, राजघाट समाधि नियम, 1952 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम राजघाट समाधि (संशोधन) नियम, 1987 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. राजघाट समाधि नियम, 1952 में—

(i) नियम 2 में उपर्युक्त (2) में—
“और केवरटेकर के” शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा;

(ii) नियम 6 में “केवरटेकर” शब्दों के स्थान पर “सचिव” शब्द रखा जाएगा; और

(iii) नियम 7 में, उपनियम (3) में “केवरटेकर या किसी अन्य अधिकारी” शब्दों के स्थान पर “सचिव, केवरटेकर या किसी अन्य कर्मचारी” शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[का. सं. 25011/2/83-निर्माण-3]

डी.एन. भार्गव, निदेशक (निर्माण)

New Delhi, the 5th March, 1987

S.O. 769.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951 (41 of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Rajghat Samadhi Rules, 1952, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Rules, 1987.

(1) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Rajghat Samadhi Rules, 1952,—

(i) in rule 2, in Clause (2), the words “Care-taker and of the” shall be omitted;

(ii) in rule 6, for the word “Care-taker”, the word “Secretary” shall be substituted; and

(iii) in rule 7, in sub-rule (3), for the words “the Care-taker or any other person”, the words “Secretary, Care-taker, or any other employee” shall be substituted.

[F. No. 25011/2/83-W.3]

D. N. BHARGAVA, Director(W)

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(संस्कृत विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च 1987

का.आ. 770.—सिनेमेटोग्राफ (प्रमाणन) विभागीयी 1983 के नियम 3 के साथ पठाई मिनेमेटोग्राफ अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 937) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम्बेड्डर श्री ए.वा. प्रसाद की केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड की सदस्यता समाप्त करने के लकड़ाल से निर्वाचित है।

[फाइल सं. 811/4/86-एक (सी)]

भास्कर चट्टर्जी, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(Department of Culture)

New Delhi, the 9th March, 1987

S.O. 770.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (937 of 1952), read with rule 3 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government hereby directs that Shri L. V. Prasad will cease to be a member of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect.

[File No. 811/4/86-F(C)]
BHASKAR CHATTERJEE, Dy. Secy.

SCHEDULE

Pipe line from SNDB (S-104) to (s-60) to old ROU From SNO to S.S. CTF.

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hec-	ARE	Cen-
		tare		tiare
Santhal	814	00	01	08
	813	00	08	28
	810	00	14	52
	808/1	00	03	96
	807/2	00	04	80
	807/1	00	07	32
	Cart track	00	00	72
	806	00	01	20

[No. O-12016/20/87-ONG-D-4]

का. धा. 774.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में बी. एल. एच. ई. (35) से बसोल-जी. जी. एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिलाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वापाद्ध भूमिसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करना आवश्यक है।

यतः अब पेट्रोलियम और अनिष्ट पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्राप्ति विविधियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बायाँ कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के सीधे पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निमित्त और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदा-9 को इस भूमिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफत।

भूमिसूची

बी. एल. एच. ई. (35) से; बी. एल. एच. एच. (33) तक एवं बलोल—जी. जी. एस. तक पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात जिला एवं तालुका—मेहसाणा

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	धार	सेन्टीयर्स
बलोल	719/1	00	05	88
	722/2	00	06	12
	722/1	00	03	00
	721	00	10	32

[स. O-12016/21/87-जी. एन. जी-जी-4]

S.O. 774.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from B.L.H.E(35) to Balol, G.G.S. in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

AND WHEREAS it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government

hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the Pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara. (390009).

AND every person making such an objection shall also state specifically Whether he wishes to be hear in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from BLHE (35) to BLHH (33) to Balol GGS.

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hec-	ARE	Cen-
		tare		tiare
Balol	719/1	00	05	88
	722/2	00	06	12
	722/1	00	03	00
	721	00	10	32

[No. O-12016/21/87-ONG-D 4]

का. धा. 775.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में एस.एन.डी.एच.सी. (एस-3) तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिलाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वापाद्ध भूमिसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करना आवश्यक है।

यतः अब पेट्रोलियम और अनिष्ट पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्राप्ति विविधियम 1962 (1962 का 80) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बायाँ कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के सीधे पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निमित्त और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदा-9 को इस भूमिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफत।

भूमिसूची

एस.एन.डी.एच.सी. से एस के जी. जी. एस.-3 तक पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात जिला एवं तालुका—मेहसाणा

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	धार	सेन्टीयर्स
संचास	925	00	13	08
	1043/2	00	06	36
	1027	00	07	56
	1028/2	00	08	88
	सीटी	00	00	60
	764	00	03	80
	763	00	14	88
	762/2	00	03	60
	761/2	00	08	76
	761	00	08	76

[स. O-12016/22/87—जी. एन. जी-जी-4]

S.O. 775.—Whereas it appears in the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from SNDF to NK GGS-3, in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

AND WHEREAS it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

PROVIDED THAT any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the said land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara. (390009).

AND every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be hear in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SNDF to NK GGS—III

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	ARE	Centi-tare
Santhal	925	00	13	08
	1043/2	00	06	36
	1027	00	07	56
	1028/2	00	08	88
	Cart track	00	00	60
	764	00	03	60
	763	00	14	88
	762/2	00	03	60
	761/2 }	00	08	76
	761	00	08	76

[N.O-12016/22/87-ONG-D 4]

का. या. 776.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकसभा में यह प्रावधारणा है कि गुजरात राज्य में एस एन सी आई से एस. एन सी एफ से एस एन सी एफ से भार. यू. बी. (जूना) से सी. टी. एफ. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन सेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग द्वारा बिल्ड जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोगम के लिए एतद्वापद्ध अनुमति में विभिन्न भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यतः अब पेट्रोलियम और अनिंज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा अद्वितीयों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना ग्राम्य अद्वितीय भोवित किया है।

बातें कि उक्त भूमि में हितखद्द कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आवेदन मालिनी प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग, निर्माण और देवधारा प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बहौदया-9 की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आवेदन करने वाला हर व्यक्ति बिनिरिज्ञन यह भी करने करेगा कि क्या यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनबाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफ़िया।

अनुमति

एम. एन. भी. आई. से एस. एन. सी. एफ. एवं एम. एन. सी. एफ. बी. एम. आर. यू. बी. (जूना) से सी. टी. एफ. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात जिला एवं तालुका—मेहसाना

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टर	भार	सेक्टरियल
कामलपुरा	608	0	0 4	93
	607	0	1 1	76
	601	0	0 3	72

[स. O-12016/23/87-ओ एन जी-टी-4]

S.O. 776.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from SNCI to SNCF to OLD ROU to CTF in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

AND WHEREAS it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipe line, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto:—

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

PRIVIDED THAT any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipe line under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda—390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be here in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SNCI to SNCF to old ROU to CTF

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	ARE	Centi-tare
Kasalpura	608	0	0 4	92
	607	0	1 1	76
	601	0	0 3	72

[No. O-12016/23/87-ONG-D 4]

का. या. 777.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और अनिंज पाइपलाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग की अधिसूचना का. या. स. 1812 नं. 11-4-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संबंध अनुमति में विनिरिज्ञ भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना ग्राम्य विभित कर दिया था।

और यतः सकार अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार की रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और यांगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विवार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संबंध अनुमति में विनिरिज्ञ भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनियम किया है।

भव, भवतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अंजित किया जाता है।

और आगे उम धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त गणितों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केंद्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, गोदी आधारों से मुक्त रूप में, वाषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुरूपी

एन के. जी. जी. एम-३ में जी. एम-१ वा आइनलाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात शिला एवं नालुका—मेहमाणा

गाँव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टर	आर.	सेन्टीयर्स
धनपुरा	494	0	15	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	00	30
	498	0	16	80
	497	0	28	40
		0	03	00

[सं. O-12016/38/85—ओ एन जी डी-४]

S.O. 777.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1812 dated 11-4-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

AND WHEREAS the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

AND FURTHER Whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

AND FURTHER in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from NK GGS III to GGS I

State : Gujarat

District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Block No.	Hec	ARE	Centi	are
Dhanpura	494	0	15	20	
	Cart track	0	00	30	
	498	0	16	80	
	497	0	28	40	
	Cart track	0	03	00	

[No. O-12016/38/85-ONG- D4]

का. आ. 778.—यत् पेट्रोलियम और बानिं आइनलाइन भूमि में (उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संचालन की अधिकृतवाका. आ. सं. 2271 नारीब 22-5-86 द्वारा केंद्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइन लाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अंजित करते का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यत् संघम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार का रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यत् केंद्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विवार करते के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अंजित किया जाता है।

अब, अत् उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अंजित किया जाता है।

और आगे उम धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त गणितों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केंद्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, गोदी आधारों से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

बनोल-६ से बलोल-५ तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य—गुजरात, जिला—मेहमाणा, नालुहा —मेहमाणा

गाँव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर.	सेन्टीयर्स
खारा	311/1	0	10	50
	312/1	0	11	55
	349	0	02	15
	313/1	0	00	40
	313/2	0	06	60
	345	0	10	50
	346	0	08	55
	337	0	07	50
	338	0	03	30
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	30
	335/1	0	00	50
	319	0	16	20
	320	0	03	15
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	00	90

[सं. O-12016/74/86—ओ एन जी-डी-४]

S.O. 778.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 2271 dated 22-5-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

AND WHEREAS the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

AND FURTHER Whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

AND FURTHER in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Balol 6 to Balol 4.

State : Gujarat District & Taluka Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Arc-tare	Con-tare
Khara	311/1	0	10	50
	312/1	0	11	55
	349	0	02	15
	313/1	0	00	40
	313/2	0	06	60
	345	0	10	50
	346	0	08	55
	337	0	07	50
	338	0	03	30
	Cart track	0	01	30
	335/1	0	00	50
	319	0	16	20
	320	0	03	15
	Cart track	0	00	90

[No. O-12016/74/86-ONG-D 4]

का. धा. 779.—यत्. पेट्रोलियम और अधिनियम पाइपलाइन भूमि में (उपयोग के इच्छारा का इर्ष्या) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंड़बालय की अधिसूचना का. धा. सं. 2279 तारीख 28-5-86 द्वारा ऐनीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसंधी में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अंजित करने का अपना आवश्यकोत्तम कर दिया था।

और यत्. सभी अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यत्. केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसंधी में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अंजित किया जाता है।

अब, यत्: उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसंधी में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के प्रकाशन की इस सारीष को निहित होगा।

और आगे इस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस द्वारा है, सभी धाराओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस सारीष को निहित होगा।

अनुसंधी

जी. जी. एस-८ मे जी. जी. एस-४ तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य-- गुजरात, जिला-- मेहसाणा, तालुका-- कलोन

नाम	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टर	आर	मेट्रीटर
पानसर	913	0	17	50
	923	0	00	25
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	02	00
	975	0	49	25
	984	0	04	95
	986	0	09	60
	985	0	23	75
	998	0	33	75
	1013	0	11	00
	1017	0	30	25
	1018	0	26	50
	1019	0	22	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	50
	1028	0	00	50
	1027	0	31	00
	1030	0	00	50

[स. O-12016/80/86—घो एन जी ई-४]

S.O. 779.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 2279 dated 28-5-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

AND WHEREAS, the competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

AND FURTHER Whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of use, in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

AND FURTHER in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GGS IX to GGS IV

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kalol

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Con-tare
Pansar	913	0	17	50
	923	0	00	25
	Cart track	0	02	00
	975	0	49	25

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	984	0	04	95		841	0	19	42
	986	0	09	60		842	0	05	00
	985	0	23	75		कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	00
	998	0	33	75		865	0	21	00
	1013	0	11	00		864	0	07	50
	1017	0	30	25		863	0	06	25
	1018	0	26	50		861	0	14	00
	1019	0	22	00		860	0	04	00
	Cart track	0	01	50		कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	75
	1028	0	00	50		998	0	02	00
	1027	0	31	00		1001	0	05	00
	1030	0	00	50		999	0	03	84

[No. O-12016/20/86-ONG-D 4]

का. शा. 780.—यह ऐट्रोविलम और अनिंग पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्रबंधन) प्रविनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रतीत मार्द सरलार के ऐट्रोविलम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 2280 तारीख 28-5-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से लंगान अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह घोषित कर दिया था।

झोन यह: सकाम प्राकृतिकी ने उक्त प्रविनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नस्वार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

झोर आगे, यस केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रबंधन करने का विनियवय किया है।

अब, यह: उक्त प्रविनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत शक्ति का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में लंगान अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के त्रयांत के लिए एतव्याग्र अर्जित किया जाता है।

झोर आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देता है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेज़ और प्राकृतिक गैस आपील में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस सारीख की निहित आपील।

अनुसूची

जी. जो. एन-9 से जी. जो. एन-4 तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य—गुजरात ज़िला—मेहमाणा तालुका—कलोल

गांव	लालक नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीयर्स
1	2	3	4	5
प्रामस्ता	830	0	25	25
	837	0	07	25
	877	0	00	75
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	06	50
	838	0	00	50
	876	0	08	25
	875	0	12	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	25
	839	0	00	25
	840	0	16	30

[सं. O-12016/81/86--यो एन जी-डी-4]

S.O. 780.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. No. 2280 dated 28-5-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

AND WHEREAS the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

AND FURTHER Whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

AND FURTHER in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GGS IX to GGS IV

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kaloj

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
1	2	3	4	5
Dhamasana	830	0	25	25
	837	0	07	25
	877	0	00	75
Cart track		0	06	50
838		0	00	50
876		0	08	25
875		0	12	50
Cart track		0	01	25
839		0	00	25
840		0	16	50
841		0	19	42
842		0	05	00
Cart track		0	03	00
865		0	21	00
864		0	07	50
863		0	06	25
861		0	14	00
860		0	04	00
Cart track		0	03	75
998		0	02	00
1001		0	05	00
999		0	03	84
1000		0	15	00
995		0	26	00
996		0	10	50
993		0	16	88
994		0	02	62
992		0	15	75
Cart track		0	01	25
1267		0	20	00
1268		0	01	75
1047		0	22	50
1050		0	02	80
1051		0	30	50
1052		0	01	50
1076		0	03	75
Cart track		0	01	75
1094		0	16	25
1095		0	02	50
1093		0	18	75
1088		0	16	25
Cart track		0	01	75
1087		0	06	25

1	2	3	4	5
	Cart track	0	01	25
	1128	0	15	00
	Cart track	0	02	00
	1086	0	00	50
	1129	0	63	00
	1137	0	15	50
	1142	0	05	25
	1143	0	47	50
	1136	0	00	50

[No. O-12016/81/ONG-D 4]

का. घा. 781.—यतः पैट्रोलियम और श्वेतज पाइपलाईन भूमि भूमियों के प्रधिकार का अर्जन प्रधिनियम 1962, (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पैट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंचलय की प्रधिमूचना का. घा. सं. 2998 तारीख 11-8-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस प्रधिमूचना में सलग अनुसूची में विनिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के प्रधिकार को पाइपलाईनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आधाय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सभम प्रधिकारी ने उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस प्रधिमूचना से सलग अनुसूची में विनिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का प्रधिकार प्रजित करने का विनियोग किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस प्रधिमूचना में सलग अनुसूची में विनिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का प्रधिकार पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा प्रजित किया जाना है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का प्रधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निवृत होने की वजाय तेव और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी वाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन का इस तारीख को निश्चित होगा।

अनुसूची

के. 390, मे जी जी एम-6 तक पाइपलाईन बिछाने के लिये
राज्य—गुजरात जिला—मेहसाणा तालुका—कन्डी

गांव	सर्वे सं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टियर
मुलासाण	492	0	12	00
	495	0	03	45
	496	0	22	05
	440	0	14	25
	439/1	0	07	35
	438/1	0	12	15
	436	0	03	70
	437	0	05	70

[स. O-12016/120/86-ओ एन जी-डी-4]

S.O. 781.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. 2998 dated 11-8-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central

Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline:

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipe line from K-390 to GGS VI.

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kadi			
Village	Survey No.	Hec	Are	Centi-	are
Julasan	492	0	12	00	
	495	0	03	45	
	496	0	22	05	
	440	0	14	25	
	439/1	0	07	35	
	438/1	0	12	15	
	436	0	05	70	
	437	0	05	70	

[No. O-12016/120/86-ONG-D4]

का. पा. 782.—यह: पैदोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पैदोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंदिरालय की अधिसचना का.पा.स. 2092 तारीख 11-8-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से सलग अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाईनों को बिछाने के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना प्राप्त धोषित कर दिया था।

और यह: सक्रम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और प्राप्त, यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना के संलग्न अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिष्य किया है।

अब, यह: उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा धोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एवं द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और प्राप्त उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेस और प्राकृतिक गैस पायोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, वोषणा के प्रकार की इस तरीके को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

के, 365 से जो भी प्रम -6 तक पाइपलाईन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—मेहसाणा	तालुका—कड़ी	
गांव	मर्वे न.	हेक्टर	
मुमामण	599	0	09 00
	605	0	12 00
	604	0	10 50
	620	0	12 30
	621	0	14 25
	624	0	16 20
	567/1	0	04 50
	566/3	0	00 75
	566/1	0	13 50
	561/1	0	07 80
	563/3	0	03 00
	561/2	0	10 50
	560	0	07 50

[सं. O-12016/124/86-ओ एन जी-डी-4]

S.O. 782.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. 2992 dated 11-8-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from K-385 to GGS-VI

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kadi			
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centi-	are
Julasan	599	0	09	00	
	605	0	12	00	
	604	0	10	50	
	620	0	12	30	
	621	0	14	25	
	624	0	16	20	
	567/1	0	04	50	
	566/3	0	00	75	
	566/1	0	13	50	
	561/1	0	07	80	
	563/3	0	03	00	
	561/2	0	10	50	
	560	0	07	50	

[No. O-12016/124/86-ONG-D4]

का. आ. 783.—यतः पैट्रोलियम और बनिज पाइपलाईन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पैट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.म. 3043 तारीख 13-8-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संबंध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाईनों को बिछाने के लिये अर्जित करने का आना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सरकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संबंध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करके हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संबंध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाईनों के प्रयोगन के लिये एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उम धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बाजाय तेज और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी नागरिकों से भूमि रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

नंदामन-1 से ई पी पी-कार्डल तक पाइपलाईन बिछाने के लिये
राज्य—गुजरात जिला—मेहसाणा तालुका—कड़ी

गांव	सर्वे न.	हेक्टर	घार	संस्थायर
काईयाल	534	0	02	28
	535	0	09	48
फार्ट ट्रेक		0	01	20
	548	0	06	84
	548	0	04	20
	550	0	03	80
फार्ट ट्रेक		0	10	44
	825	0	12	60

[स. O-12016/130/86-ओ एस जी ई-4]

S.O. 783.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. 3043 dated 13-8-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Nandasan-1 to EPS Kailay

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kadi
Village	Survey No.	Hectare Arc Centiare
Kalyal	534	0 02 28
	535	0 09 48
	Cart Track	0 01 20
	548	0 06 84
	548	0 04 20
	550	0 03 80
	Cart Track	0 10 44
	825	0 12 60

[स. O-12016/130/86-ONG-D4]

का.प्रा. 784.—यतः पैट्रोलियम और बनिज पाइपलाईन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पैट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिकृतावास का.आ.स. 3043 तारीख 11-8-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संबंध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाईनों को विछाने के लिये एतद्वारा अर्जित करने का अर्जित करने का अधिकार घोषित कर दिया था।

और आगे, यतः सरकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संबंध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संबंध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोगन के लिये एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बाजाय तेज और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी वादाओं से भूमि रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

एवं के एक बाई से एन के ई बैड तक एवं एन के ई शेड से एन के ई एक तक पाइपलाईन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला—मेहसाणा	तालुका—कड़ी		
गांव	सर्वे न.	हेक्टर	घार	संस्थायर
चालामण	159/2	00	05	23
	159/3	00	02	76
	157/1	00	04	29
	157/2	00	08	16
	157/3	00	02	68
	154/3	00	07	98
	154/1	00	08	16

[स. ओ-12016/134/86-ओ एस जी ई-4]

S.O. 784.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. 3046 dated 14-8-86 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of use in Land), Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipe Line from N.K.F.Y. to N.K.E.Z. to N.K.E.P.

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kadi

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
Chalasan	159/2	00	05	23
	159/3	00	02	76
	157/1	00	04	29
	157/2	00	08	16
	157/3	00	02	88
	154/3	00	07	98
	154/1	00	03	16

[No. O-12016/134/86-ONG-D4]

का. प्रा. 785.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के प्रधिकार का प्रर्जन) प्रधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस संचालन की प्रधिसूचना का. प्रा. सं. 3047 तारीख 14-8-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस प्रधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के प्रधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना आपाय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः गश्म प्राधिकारी ने उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और मागे, यमः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस प्रधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का प्रधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एन्ड्रूडारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

अब, प्रत. उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करने द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार एन्ड्रूडारा घोषित करती है कि इस प्रधिसूचना में गश्म अनुसूची में विनिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का प्रधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एन्ड्रूडारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उग धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का प्रधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बाजाय तेस और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, मे., मध्य वाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

श्रतमूची

प्रभ. पन. प. वी. से: एस.पन. प. पक. तथा राहपनाइन विभाने के लिए
राज्य—गुजरात जिला एवं तालुका—मेहसाना

गांव	मर्ज नं.	हेक्टर	आर	मिलियर
कासालपुरा	494	0	06	80
	492	0	01	00
	493	0	10	70
	453	0	13	00

[सं. ओ-12016/135/86-ओ पन जी-डी-4]

S.O. 785.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 3047 dated 14-8-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline:

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SNAB to SNAF

State : Gujarat District : & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
Kasalpura	494	0	06	80
	492	0	01	00
	493	0	10	70
	453	0	13	00

[No. O-12016/135/86-ONG-D4]

का. प्रा. 786.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के प्रधिकार का प्रर्जन) प्रधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संचालन की प्रधिसूचना का. प्रा. सं. 3140 तारीख 18-9-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस प्रधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के प्रधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आपाय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः गश्म प्राधिकारी ने उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और मागे, यमः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस प्रधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का प्रधिकार अर्जित करने का दिमिश्य किया है।

अब, यह उक्त अधिकारीय की घारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार, एवं विद्युत भौमित ने ऐसी है कि इस अधिकारीय में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनियित उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाल्पालाइन बिल्डिंग के प्रयोजन के लिये एनडब्ल्यूआर अधिसंघ किया जाता है।

और आगे ३८ घारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केंद्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय नेश और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में सभी वाधाओं से मुक्त हो में, बोयणा के प्रकाशन को इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जी.जी.एम. --१ से; जी.जी.एम. --१० तक पाल्पालाइन बिल्डिंग के लिये

राज्य—गुजरात ज़िला पट्टी तालुका—गांधीनगर

गाँव	नवे नं.	हेक्टर	घारा	मेन्टियर
1	2	3	4	5
सेरठा	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	40
	547	0	18	80
	546/2/बी	0	10	00
	546/2/ए	0	09	00
	545	0	12	00
	544	0	12	60
	543	0	18	00
	534/2	0	14	40
	535/2	0	04	30
	535/1	0	05	00
	536	0	08	00
	504/2/सी	0	08	00
	501/2/बी	0	12	60
	501/2/ए	0	14	80
	505/2/६	0	00	70
	501/1	0	15	40
	500/2	0	09	60
	500/1	0	12	00
	498/2/बी	0	12	00
	498/2/ए	0	12	80
	496	0	07	00
	495	0	06	00
	494	0	04	80
	493/2	0	00	25
	572	0	00	45
	573	0	15	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	00
	579/2	0	18	00
	478/3	0	04	60
	586/5	0	15	80
	586/2	0	00	90
	586/4	0	05	40
	586/1	0	03	00
	586/3	0	00	75
	622	0	03	75
	621	0	08	25
	616	0	14	00
	615	0	20	00

1	2	3	4	5
	597	0	12	00
	723	0	16	00
	722	0	08	20
	719	0	16	40

[स. अ० 12016/149/80-ओ पन जी-डी-4]

S.O. 786.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 3440 dated 18-9-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GGS-I to GGS X.

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Gandhinagar

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Sertha	Cart Track	0	01	40
	547	0	18	80
	546/2/B	0	10	00
	546/2/A	0	09	00
	545	0	12	00
	544	0	12	60
	543	0	18	00
	534/2	0	14	40
	535/2	0	04	50
	535/1	0	05	00
	536	0	06	00
	504/ /c	0	08	00
	504/2/B	0	12	60
	504/2/A	0	14	80
	505/2/6	0	00	70
	501/1	0	15	40
	500/2	0	09	60
	500/1	0	12	00
	498/2/B	0	12	00
	498/2/A	0	13	80
	496	0	07	00
	495	0	06	00
	494	0	04	80
	493/2	0	00	25
	572	0	00	25
	573	0	15	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	00
	579/2	0	18	00
	478/3	0	04	60
	586/5	0	15	80
	586/2	0	00	90
	586/4	0	05	40
	586/1	0	03	00
	586/3	0	00	75
	622	0	03	75
	621	0	08	25
	616	0	14	00
	615	0	20	00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Cart Track	0	01	00		59	0	16	80
579/2		0	18	00		58	0	53	20
478/3		0	04	60		43/बी	0	69	60
586/5		0	15	80		22	0	03	60
586/2		0	00	90		26	0	45	60
586/4		0	05	40		25	0	05	00
586/1		0	08	00		16	0	03	20
586/3		0	00	75		15	0	22	40
622		0	03	75		16	0	04	40
621		0	08	25		14	0	20	80
616		0	14	00					
615		0	20	00					
597		0	12	00					
723		0	16	00					
722		0	08	20					
719		0	16	40					

[No. O-12016/149/86-ONG-D4]

पा. धा० 787—यह ऐंटेलियम और बनिंज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 को उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पटेलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संचालन की अधिसूचना का धा० म० 3536 तारीख 26-9-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उम्म अधिसूचना से मलग अनुसूची में विनियित भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइन। इन्हों को विभाग के लिए अंजित करने का दृष्टना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और अब, यह वेत्तीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को दियोंठ दे दी है।

और अब, यह वेत्तीय सरकार ने उक्त दियोंठ पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से मलग अनुसूची में विनियित भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का विविष्य किया है।

अब, धा० उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करने द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनियित उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन विभाग के प्रयोगन के लिए एवं द्वारा अंजित दिया जाता है।

और अब उम धारा धी० उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने का बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में सभी आधारों से प्रकृत स्वयं संघोषण के प्रकाशन की इस तरीके को निहित होता।

अनुसूची

गंधार से पक्काजन तक पाइप लाइन विभाग के लिए।

राज्य — गुजरात जिला — भगद नालुका — वागरा

गांव	बालौक नं.	लैस्टर	आर्य मेट्रीयर	1	2	3	4	5
पक्काजन	130	0	20	80				
	103	0	23	00				
	62	0	02	40				
	96	0	14	80				
	95	0	10	00				
	65	0	50	20				
	63	0	68	00				
	64	0	03	40				
	59	0	16	80				
	58	0	53	20				
	43/B	0	69	60				
	22	0	03	60				
	26	0	45	60				
	25	0	05	00				
	16	0	03	20				
	15	0	22	40				
	16	0	04	40				
	14	0	20	80				
	64	0	03	40				

[सं. ओ-12016/152/86-ओ एन जी-डी-4]

S.O. 787.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 3536 dated 26-9-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gandhar to Pakhajan

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagara

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
Pakhajan	130	0	20	80
	103	0	23	00
	62	0	02	40
	96	0	14	80
	95	0	10	00
	65	0	50	20
	63	0	68	00
	64	0	03	40
	59	0	16	80
	58	0	53	20
	43/B	0	69	60
	22	0	03	60
	26	0	45	60
	25	0	05	00
	16	0	03	20
	15	0	22	40
	16	0	04	40
	14	0	20	80

[No. O-12016/152/86-ONG-D4]

का. आ. 788:—यह पेट्रोलियम और अन्तिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संचालन की अधिसूचना का आ.म. 3528 तारीख 26-9-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से मंलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्विष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइन के बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

ओर यह: सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को दियोंदे दी है।

ओर यह: यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से मंलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्विष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अपनाइन करने के लिए अर्जित करने का विनिष्टय किया है।

अब, इति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार का प्रयोग करने द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार पाइपलाइन बोरियों करनी है कि इस अधिसूचना में मंलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्विष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एवं द्वारा अर्जित किया जाना है।

ओर यह: उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिनियम का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार, में निहित होते की वजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, गोपण के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

दहन में पालेज तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य: —गुजरात जिला: —भरuch तालुका: —भरuch

गांव	ब्लॉक न.	हेक्टेयर	प्रार.	मेट्रीयर	
	1	2	3	4	5
सिमालिया	101	0	04	00	
	122	0	21	00	
	102	0	04	00	
	121	0	06	00	
	120	0	20	00	
	111	0	09	00	
	112	0	09	00	
	116	0	01	00	
	115	0	11	00	
	58	0	32	00	
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	50		Cart Track
56	0	34	00		56
46	0	33	00		46
47	0	16	00		47
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	50		Cart Track
276	0	28	00		276
278	0	29	00		278
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	05	20		Cart Track
263	0	35	00		263
261	0	20	00		261
259	0	09	00		259
295	0	01	00		295
254	0	28	00		254
253	0	17	00		253
252	0	13	00		252
296	0	05	00		296

[सं. आ०-12016/157/86-ओ.एन.जी-4]

S.O. 788.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 3528 dated 26-9-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Dahej to Palej

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Bharuch

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Simaliya	101	0	04	00
	122	0	21	00
	102	0	04	00
	121	0	06	00
	120	0	20	00
	111	0	09	00
	112	0	09	00
	116	0	01	00
	115	0	11	00
	58	0	32	00
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	50	Cart Track
56	0	34	00	56
46	0	33	00	46
47	0	16	00	47
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	50	Cart Track
276	0	28	00	276
278	0	29	00	278
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	05	20	Cart Track
263	0	35	00	263
261	0	20	00	261
259	0	09	00	259
295	0	01	00	295
254	0	28	00	254
253	0	17	00	253
252	0	13	00	252
296	0	05	00	296

[No. O-12016/157/86-ONG-D4]

का. आ. 789.—यह: पेट्रोलियम और अन्तिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संचालन की अधिसूचना का आ.म. 3620 तारीख 1-10-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से मंलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्विष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइन के बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और, यत्, मध्यम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त प्रधिनियम को धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दें दी है।

ओर, यत्, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस प्रधिसूचना से मंलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिष्चय किया है।

अब, यत्, उक्त प्रधिनियम को धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा अधिवित करती है कि इस प्रधिसूचना से मंलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एवं द्वारा अर्जित किया जाना है।

आंतर, आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निश्चित होने की वजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग से यसी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निश्चित होगा।

अनुसूची

एत.के.-९ से, एन.के.जी.जी.एन -९ तक पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए।

राज्य :—गुजरात जिला :—दहूबदाबाद तहसील :—विरसगाम

गाँव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर.	मेट्रीयर्स
भटारिया	3	0	13	68
	137	0	37	20
	139/2	0	16	08
	139/1	0	04	56
	140/3	0	08	64
	140/6	0	13	20
	142/2	0	12	24
	142/1	0	06	60
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	04	80	
	62/2	0	07	80
	63	0	13	08
	60/5	0	03	60
	60/4	0	05	28
	60/3	0	05	88
	60/1	0	03	96
	59/2	0	00	72
	71/3/A	0	02	64
	71/2/A	0	01	80
	71/1/A	0	05	40
	72/2	0	07	80
	72/3	0	07	20

[म. अं- 12016/162/86-बीएनजी-डी-4]

S.O. 789.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 3620 dated 1-10-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipe line from NK-9 to NK GGS -I

State : Gujarat District : Ahmedabad Taluka : Viramgam

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	Centi-are
Bhataria	8	0	13	68
	137	0	37	20
	139/2	0	16	08
	139/1	0	04	56
	140/3	0	08	64
	140/6	0	13	20
	142/2	0	12	24
	142/1	0	06	60
Cart track	0	04	80	
	62/2	0	07	80
	63	0	13	08
	60/5	0	03	60
	60/4	0	05	28
	60/2	0	05	88
	60/1	0	03	96
	59/2	0	00	72
	71/3/A	0	02	64
	71/2/A	0	01	80
	71/1/A	0	05	40
	72/2	0	07	80
	72/3	0	07	20

[No. O-12016/162/86-ONG-D.4]

का. आ. 790:—ग्रन: पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) प्रधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंड़ालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. म. 3855 तारीख 15-11-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उम अधिसूचना में मंलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिलाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आवश्य घोषित कर दिया था।

आंतर, यत्, मध्यम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दें दी है।

आंतर, यत्, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में मंलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एवं द्वारा अर्जित करने का विनिष्चय किया है।

अब, यत्, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा अधिवित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में मंलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एवं द्वारा अर्जित किया जाना है।

आंतर, यत्, उम धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निश्चित होने की वजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, मन्त्री बाधाओं में मंलग्न स्पष्ट रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निश्चित होगा।

अनुमूली

पास, पत्र, संग्रह, में, प्रसंग, विद्युत्, से पास, पास, (सिटीएफ) तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

ग्राम्य — गुजरात, त्रिवेल्व नालुका — मेहसाणा

गांव	सर्वोत्तम, हेक्टेयर	धारा	मेन्टीयर्स
संथाल	492	0	08 28
	562	0	23 16

[म. - 12016/176/86 - ओपन जी - डी 4]

S.O. 790.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 3855 dated 29-10-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SNCA to SNBA to S.S. (CTF)

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No	Hectare	Acre	Centi-arc
Santhal	492	0	08	28
	562	0	23	16

[No. O-12016/176/86-ONGD-4]

का आ. 791:- यह पंटोनियम और अनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रतीत भारत सरकार के पंटोनियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मध्यालय की अधिसूचना का आ.म. 3864 नारीका 15-11-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से समन अनुसूची में विनिशिट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और, यह, महाम प्राकृतिक गैस उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भरकार को दी गई है।

और, आगे, मन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त गिरोह पर बिचार करने के पश्चात इस अधिसूचना में मंगल भूमियों में विनिशिट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रिया करने का फिरावर दिया है।

अब, अतः, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त गिरोह के प्रयोग करने हूँ, केन्द्रीय सरकार एनडब्ल्यू घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में समन अनुसूची में विनिशिट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोग के लिए एनडब्ल्यू अर्जित किया जाता है।

और, आगे, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त गिरोहों का प्रयोग करने हूँ, केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बायां तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में भी बाधाओं में मूल ज्ञा में वोपण के प्रकाशन की हस तारीख को निश्चित देंगा।

अनुमूली

कृपा न. काप्तीन - 8 मे के - 188 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए
ग्राम्य — गुजरात जिला — गांधीनगर, नालुका — गांधीनगर

गांव	ब्लाक अ. हेक्टेयर	धारा	मेन्टीयर्स
जमीयतपुर्ग	336	0	03 00
	311	0	07 50
	334	0	02 35
	312	0	06 30
	313	0	09 15
	310	0	09 15
	308	0	21 00
	298	0	09 00
	297	0	06 00
	271	0	07 05
	270	0	09 30
	259	0	06 00
	261	0	06 15
	237	0	16 50
	229	0	10 50
	230	0	13 50
	3	0	12 30
	42	0	26 30
	54	0	12 60

[म. O-12016/184/86 - ओपन जी - डी 4]

S.O. 791.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 3864, dated 15-11-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline,

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Well No. Kalol-8 to K-188

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Gandhinagar

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acre	Centi-are	2	3	4	5
Jamiyatpura	336	0	03	00	711	0	20	00
	311	0	07	50	709	0	08	00
	334	0	02	35	708	0	22	00
	312	0	06	30	707	0	09	00
	313	0	09	15	705	0	07	00
	310	0	09	15	703	0	22	00
	308	0	21	00	678	0	26	00
	298	0	09	00	679	0	12	00
	297	0	06	00	674	0	33	00
	271	0	07	05	673	0	13	00
	270	0	09	30	681	0	08	00
	259	0	06	00	682	0	02	00
	261	0	06	15	555	0	22	00
	237	0	16	50	550	0	02	00
	229	0	10	50	551	0	23	00
	230	0	13	50	552	0	07	00
	3	0	12	30	519	0	12	00
	42	0	26	30	548	0	01	00
	54	0	12	60	545	0	30	00
					538	0	07	00
					537	0	23	00
					536	0	14	00
					528	0	21	00
					453	0	24	00
					455	0	01	00
					454	0	19	00
					450	0	52	00
					451	0	14	00
					449	0	03	00
					447	0	09	00
					448	0	32	00
					445	0	06	00
					446	0	20	00

[सं O - 12016/212/86 - ओप्जन जी - फॉर्म 4]

का आ. 792: ~यह पेट्रोलियम और नायनि पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अर्दीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस, मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का आ. सं. 4205 तारीख 9-12-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उग्र अधिसूचना से मन्यवन अनुसूची में विनियोजित भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अंतिम बहने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और, यह, यह सरकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अर्दीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

अब, आगे, यह सरकार के उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्न दर्ता है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने की बजाय तेव और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, मध्ये बाधाओं में मूल स्वप में, शोषण के प्रकाशन की उम नारीक ओ निहित होगा।

अब, आगे, उग्र धारा की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्न दर्ता है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने की बजाय तेव और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, मध्ये बाधाओं में मूल स्वप में, शोषण के प्रकाशन की उम नारीक ओ निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

दृष्टि में गतेत्र तक पाइप लाइन के लिए

ग्राम - गुजरात

जिला - भरत तालुका - त्रावण

ग्राम	मर्यादा	जिला	भरत	तालुका	त्रावण	2	3	4	5
I						717	0	05	00
Kotada						716	0	05	00
						710	0	34	00

S.O. 792.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 4205 dated 9-12-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Govt. declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further in exercise of power conferred by sub section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Dahera to Palej

State : Gujarat District : Baruch Taluka : Wagra

Village Block No. Hectare Acre Centi-
are

1	2	3	4	5
Kaladra	717	0	05	00
	716	0	08	00
	710	0	34	00
	711	0	20	00
	709	0	08	00
	708	0	22	00
	707	0	09	00
	705	0	07	00
	703	0	22	00
	678	0	26	00
	679	0	12	00
	674	0	33	00
	673	0	13	00
	681	0	08	00
	682	0	02	00
	555	0	22	00
	550	0	02	00
	551	0	23	00
	552	0	07	00
	549	0	12	00
	548	0	01	00
	545	0	30	00
	538	0	07	00
	537	0	23	00
	536	0	14	00
	528	0	21	00
	453	0	24	00
	455	0	01	00
	454	0	19	00
	450	0	25	00
	451	0	14	00
	449	0	03	00
	447	0	09	00
	448	0	32	00
	445	0	06	00
	446	0	20	00

[No. O-12016/212/86-ONG-D4]

आ. को. 753:—यत् पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार भारत के पेट्रोलियम और प्रा. गैस बंडालय को अधिसूचना का, आ. सं. 4263 तारीख 15-12-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न 'अनुसूची' में विनियिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार का पाठ्य लाइन का विभाने के लिए अंजित फर्तने का अपना द्वारण घोषित कर दिया था।

ओर, यत्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन गवर्नर को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

ओर, आर्ग. यत्, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् हम अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करते ही विनियवय किया है।

अथ. यत्, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रस्तुत अंजित का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एन्ड द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइलाइन विभाने में प्रयोग के लिए एकदृष्टि अंजित किया जाना है।

ओर, आर्ग. उम धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त अंकितयों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय निवाय देता है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेज और प्राकृतिक रूप से अधिकार में, सभी बौद्धिकों से मूलतरूप में, धोषणा के प्रकाशन को इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

दहेज से पालेज तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात जिला—भस्त्र तालुका—बागरा

गाँव	सर्वेनं.	हेक्टर	घार	सर्टी- यर्म
पाशरीया	1	224	0	06 00
	2	223	0	26 00
	3	219	40	04 00
	4	217	0	71 00
	5	218	0	18 00
कार्ट ट्रैक	1	0	03	00
	2	196	0	25 00
	3	202	0	25 00
	4	201	0	09 00
	5	200	0	08 00
कार्ट ट्रैक	1	0	04	00
	2	104	0	12 00
	3	103	0	06 00
	4	102	0	22 00
	5	97	0	06 00
	6	98	0	07 00
	7	99	0	05 00
कार्ट ट्रैक	1	0	02	00
	2	190	0	04 00
	3	96	0	01 00
	4	93	0	13 00
	5	92	0	04 00
	6	91	0	13 00
	7	90	0	11 00
	8	89	0	11 00
	9	87	0	35 00
	10	66	0	21 00
	11	67	0	26 00
	12	69	0	29 00
कार्ट ट्रैक	1	0	02	00
	2	71	0	09 00

[ग. O-12016/224/86-ओ. एन. जी. झ. 4]

S.O. 793.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 4263 dated 15-12-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline:

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Dahei to Palej Line

State : Gujarat District : Taluka : Bharuch

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centi- are
1	2	3	4	5
Padariya	224	0	06	00
	223	0	26	00
	219	0	04	00
	217	0	71	00
	218	0	18	00
	Cart track	0	03	00
	196	0	25	00
	202	0	25	00
	201	0	09	00
	200	0	08	00
	Cart track	0	04	00
	104	0	12	00
	103	0	06	00
	102	0	22	00
	97	0	06	00
	98	0	07	00
	99	0	05	00
	100	0	02	00
	Cart Track	0	04	00
	96	0	01	00
	93	0	13	00
	92	0	04	00
	91	0	13	00
	90	0	11	00
	89	0	11	00
	87	0	35	00
	66	0	21	00
	67	0	26	00
	69	0	29	00
	Cart Track	0	02	00
	71	0	09	00

[No. O-12016/224/86-ONG-D-4]

का, आ. 794.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रमीत होता है कि लोक-हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में बाथर बेड में अनोड बेड तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस उपयोग द्वारा विभाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वायद अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजिन करना आवश्यक है।

अब, अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार का अंजिन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार से उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अंजिन करने का अपना आवश्यक एतद्वायद घोषित किया है।

विभान कि उस भूमि में हितबद्ध कार्ड अविभान, उस भूमि के नीचे पाल्प लाइन विभान के लिये आवश्यक समर्थ प्राप्तिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस उपयोग, विभान और देवसाल प्रगति, मरुसूरा नाड़, बड़ोदरा-9 को 1 म अधिसूचना का लाइन में 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकता।

और ऐसा अव्यय रहने वाला हर यसके विविधित इह भा करन करेगा कि उस वह यह तात्परा है कि उसको सुनवाई अप्पिंग रागे हो जा कि विभान वर्कनार्थी की जांचन।

अनुदृश्य

वायर बेड से अनोड बेड तक पाइप लाइन विभान के लिये

राज्य—गुजरात जिला—मेहसाना, तालुका—विजापुर

गाँव	मर्वेन.	हेक्टर	आर	मेट्रीयर्स
अनोडिया	503/1/की	0	3	12
	503/4/पं.	0	1	40

[म. O-12016/14/87-ओ, एन. जी.-टी. 4]

S.O. 794.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from WIRE BED to ANODE BED in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the said land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara, (390009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Wire Bed to Anode Bed.

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Vijapur

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centi- are
Anodia	503/4/B	0	3	12
	503/4/A	0	1	40

[No. O-12016/14/87-ONG-D. 4]

का, आ. 795.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रमीत होता है कि लोक-हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में फुआने नं. 28 से डग्गा जी सी. एम. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विभाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वायद अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजिन करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार का अंजिन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अंजिन करने का अपना आवश्यक एतद्वायद घोषित किया है।

बासी कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई अधिकत, उस भूमि कर्तीने पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल नथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देवभूमि प्रभाग, सकर्पुण गोड, बडादरा-९ का इस प्रधिमूलन का नारीश्वर से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर गकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर अधिक विनिर्दिष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उम्ही मुनवाई अधिकार रूप में हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफत।

अनुसूची

कुओं नं. 28 में डबका जी. सी. एम पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये राज्य—गुजरात ज़िला—बडोदा, तालुका—पादरा

गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर	मेट्रीयर्स
1	2	3	4	5
गवासद	92	0	10	95
	95	0	12	75
	133	0	05	25
	134	0	00	64
	132	0	12	00
	131	0	13	80
	127/3	0	10	50
	127/2	0	01	45
	113/1	0	10	60
	126	0	00	65
	113/2	0	03	75
	113/3	0	06	00
	113/4	0	07	80

[सं. ओ-12016/15/87-ओ. एन. जी.-टी. 4]

S.O. 795.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. 28 to DABAКА G.C.S. in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the said land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara, (390009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Well No. 28 to DABAКА G.C.S.

State : Gujarat District : Baroda Taluka : Padara

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centi-
1	2	3	4	5
Gavasad	92	0	10	95
	95	0	12	75
	133	0	05	25
	134	0	00	64

1	2	3	4	5
	132	0	12	00
	131	0	13	80
	127/3	0	10	50
	127/2	0	04	45
	113/1	0	10	60
	126	0	00	65
	113/2	0	03	75
	113/3	0	06	00
	113/4	0	07	80

[No. O-12016/15/87-ONG-D.4]

का. आ 796.—यह : केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह पतीत होता है कि लाक हिन में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में बायर बैड से अनोड बैड तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेज तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोग के लिये पाइपलाइन अनुसूची में बिंदुत भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अत अब पेट्रोलियम और अनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केंद्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आवश्यकान्वित किया है।

यहाँ कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई अधिकत, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल नथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देवभूमि प्रभाग, सकर्पुण गोड, बडादरा-९ को इस प्रधिमूलन की नारीश्वर से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर गकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर अधिक विनिर्दिष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उम्ही मुनवाई अधिकार रूप में हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफत।

अनुसूची

बायर बैड से अनोड बैड तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

गुजरात-गुजरात ज़िला—मेहसाणा तालुका—बिजापुर

गाँव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर	मेट्रीयर्स
अंजोल	714	0	2	10
	706	0	1	00

[सं. O-12016/16/87-ओ. एन. जी-टी. 4]

S.O. 796.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Wire Bed to Anode Bed in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the said land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara, (390009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Wire Bed to Anode Bed

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Vijapur

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	Centi-acre
Ajol	714	0	2	10
	706	0	1	00

[No. O-12016/16/87-ONG-D4]

का. आ. 797.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक-हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में एस. एन. डी. ई. से. एन. के. जी. औ. एस.-३ तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये लाईन लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विभाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपायद ग्रन्त सूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः यदि पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा प्रोत्पत्ति किया है।

बास्ते कि उक्त भूमि हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आवेदन समझ प्रतिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देवसात प्रभाग, मकरसुरा रोड, बड़ोदरा-९ को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आवेदन करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

ग्रन्त सूची

एस. एन. डी. ई. से., एन. के. जी. औ. एस.-३ तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य-गुजरात जिला एवं तालुका—मेहसाना

गाँव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेंटीएर
1	2	3	4	5
धानपुरा	519	00	07	20
	518	00	02	16
	533	00	04	20
	534	00	00	48
	535	00	03	60
	537	00	04	56
	536	00	04	92
	539	00	05	16
	552	00	15	72
	551/2	00	07	44
	550	00	06	12

[सं. O-12016/17/87-प्रौ. एन. डी. ई. 4]

S.O. 797.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from SNDE to NK GGS-III in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipe line, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipe line under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda—390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specially whether he wishes to be headed in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SNDE to NK GGS III

State : Gujarat District: Mehsana Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	Centi-acre
Dhanpura	519	00	07	20
	518	00	02	16
	533	00	04	20
	534	00	00	48
	535	00	03	60
	537	00	04	56
	536	00	04	92
	539	00	05	16
	552	00	15	72
	551/2	00	07	44
	550	00	06	12

[No. O-12016/17/87-ONG-D.4]

का. आ. 798.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक-हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में एस. एन. डी. ई. से. बड़ोदरा-४ तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विभाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपायद ग्रन्त सूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः यदि पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा व्यक्ति किया है।

बास्ते कि उक्त भूमि में लितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आवेदन समझ प्रतिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देवसात प्रभाग, मकरसुरा रोड, बड़ोदरा-९ को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आवेदन करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत स्पष्ट से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

મનુસૂચી

એસ. એન. બી. પુ. સે. એસ. એન. સી. બ્રો તક એવમ् 'એસ. એન. બી. બ્રો' સે બલોલ-4 તક પાઇપલાઇન વિભાગે કે લિએ
રાજ્ય—ગુજરાત જિલ્લા એવમ् તાલુકા—મહેશાળા

ગાંધી	સર્વે નં.	હેક્ટર	આર	સેન્ટીયર્સ
1	2	3	4	5
બલોલ	1663	00	07	08
	1660	00	10	80
	1659	00	06	00

[સ. 0-12016/18/82-બ્રો. એન. બી.—બ્રો. 4]

S.O. 798.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from S.N.D.U. to BALOL-4 in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the Pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road Vadodara. (390009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SNDU to SNCV to BALOL-4

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centi-Are
Balol	1663	00	07	08
	1660	00	10	80
	1659	00	06	00

[સ. 0-12016/18/87-ONG-D.4]

કા.પ્રા. 799,— યત્ન કેન્દ્રીય સરકાર કો યદુ પ્રતીત હોતો હૈ કે કિ સોકહિત મેં યદુ પ્રાયશક્ત હૈ કે કે ગુજરાત રાજ્ય મેં એસ.એન.બી.ઇ. સે. એન. કે. બી. બી. એસ.-3 તક પેટ્રોલિયમ કે પરિવહન કે લિએ પાઇપલાઇન તેલ તથા પ્રાણી ગીસ આયોગ દ્વારા વિભાગી જાતી જાહેર.

ઓર યત્ન: યદુ પ્રતીત હોતો હૈ કે એસી લાઇન્સ કો વિભાગે કે પ્રયોગ કે લિએ એતદુષાદ અનુસૂચી મેં પણિત ભૂમિ મેં ઉપયોગ કા પ્રથિકાર પ્રાયશક્ત કરના પ્રાયશક્ત હૈ।

યત્ન: અબ પેટ્રોલિયમ ઓર ખાગી પાઇપલાઇન (ભૂમિ મેં ઉપયોગ કે પ્રથિકાર કા પ્રાર્થના) પ્રથિનિયમ, 1962 (1962 કા 50) કી ધારા 3 કી ઉપધારા (1) દ્વારા પ્રકાર શક્તિયો કે પ્રયોગ કરતે દુએ કેન્દ્રીય સરકાર ને ઉસમે ઉપયોગ કા પ્રથિકાર પ્રાયશક્ત કરને કા ઘરના પ્રાયશ એતદુષાદ પોણિત કિયા હૈ।

યત્ને કે ઉસ ભૂમિ મેં હિતબદ્ધ કોઈ પ્રથિત, ઉસ ભૂમિ કે મીઠે પાઇપલાઇન વિભાગે કે લિએ પ્રાયોગ સંસ્કરણ પ્રાથિકારી, તેલ તથા પ્રાણી ગીસ આયોગ, નિર્માણ ઓર બેખ્બાળ પ્રભાગ, મન્દિરપુરા રોડ, બુદ્ધોપાદ-9 કો ઇસ અનુસૂચના કી તારીખ સે 21 ફિની કે મીઠર કર શકેણ।

ઓર એસ. આયોગ કરતે વાલા હર અધિકિત વિભાગિષ્ટ: યદુ ઓર કથન કરેણ કે કિ એસ. એન. બી. બી. બ્રો. એન. કે. બી. બી. એસ.-3 તક પાઇપલાઇન વિભાગે હો યા કિસી વિધિ અધિકારી કી માન્યતા।

મનુસૂચી

એસ.એન.બી.ઇ. સે. એન. કે. બી. બી. એસ.-3 તક પાઇપલાઇન વિભાગે કે લિએ

રાજ્ય—ગુજરાત	જિલ્લા—એવમ்	તાલુકા—મહેશાળા	ગાંધી	સર્વે નં.	હેક્ટર	આર	સેન્ટીયર્સ
સંથાન				1111	00	10	32
				1110	00	14	40
				1106	00	03	60
				1107	00	14	88
				1104	00	02	04
				1198	00	08	52
				1102	00	02	28
				1101	00	09	24
				1075	00	03	48
				1076	00	09	48
				1077	00	03	60
				1070	00	04	56
				1078	00	12	60
				1049	00	08	52
				1048	00	03	60

[સ. 0-12016/19/87-ઓ.એન.બી.ડો.-4]

S.O. 799.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from SNDE to NK GGS-III in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipe line, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipe line under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda—390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wished to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SNDE to NK GGS-III
State : Gujarat District and Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centi-Are
Santhal	1111	00	10	32
	1110	00	14	40
	1106	00	03	60
	1107	00	14	88
	1104	00	02	04
	1198	00	08	52
	1102	00	02	28
	1101	00	09	24
	1075	00	03	48

1	2	3	4	5
Santhal	1076	00	09	48
	1077	00	03	60
	1070	00	04	56
	1078	00	12	60
	1049	00	08	52
	1048	00	03	60

[No. O-12016/19/87-ONG-D.4]

नई दिल्ली, 12 अप्रैल, 1987

का. ना. 800—यह सेट्रोलियम तथा नानिंग पाइप लाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के सेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का ना. सं. 3042 तारीख 13-8-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आवश्य घोषित कर दिया था।

और यह: सक्रम अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनियम किया है।

अब, यह: उक्त अधिनियम की उपधारा 8 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हीते की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

मनुसूची

जी.सो.एस. से सरसावली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य—गुजरात ज़िला—बड़ोदा तालुका—पादरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	सेक्टर	भार सेन्टर्स	1	2	3	4	5
सांघी	478	0	04	40				
	710	0	02	40				
	709	0	06	00				
	705	0	12	84				
	699	0	00	48				
	700	0	03	36				
	696	0	08	08				
	689	0	04	48				
	690	0	05	20				
	687	0	00	80				
	2370	0	04	16				
कार्ट ट्रेक	0	00	48					
653	0	08	00					

1	2	3	4	5
	558	0	06	40
	1837	0	04	80
	1838	0	02	00
	1839	0	04	80
	1842	0	06	48
	1775	0	04	48
	1774	0	06	32
	1767	0	06	40
	1715	0	00	30
	1722	0	02	00
	1706	0	02	00
	1705	0	04	00
	1704	0	07	24
	1703	0	02	36
	1702	0	04	64
	1701	0	09	60

[सं. नो-12016/129/86-ओ.एन.जी.डी-4]

New Delhi, the 12th March, 1987

S.O. 800.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 3042 dated 13-8-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore ,in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DABKA GCS to SARSWANI

State : Gujarat District : BARODA TALUKA : Padara

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Acre	Centi-	are
1	2	3	4	5	
SADHI	478	0	04	40	
	710	0	02	40	
	709	0	06	00	
	705	0	12	84	
	699	0	00	48	
	700	0	03	36	
	696	0	08	08	
	689	0	04	48	
	690	0	05	20	
	687	0	00	80	
	2370	0	04	16	
कार्ट ट्रेक	0	00	48		
653	0	08	00		

1	2	3	4	5
	687	0	00	80
	2379	0	04	16
	Cart Track	0	00	48
	553	0	08	00
	558	0	06	40
	1837	0	04	80
	1838	0	02	00
	1839	0	04	80
	1842	0	06	48
	1775	0	04	48
	1774	0	06	32
	1767	0	06	40
	1715	0	00	30
	1722	0	02	00
	1706	0	02	00
	1705	0	04	00
	1704	0	07	24
	1703	0	02	36
	1702	0	04	64
	1701	0	09	60

[No. O-12016/129/86-ONG-D.4]

का. ग्रा. सं. 801 :—यतः पेट्रोलियम और अनिज पाइपलाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संचालन की अधिसूचना का. ग्रा. सं. 1265 तारीख 29-3-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को विभाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आवश्य घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सभी अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विविषय किया है।

अब, भतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्त का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विभिन्न हीने की बजाय देस और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

एन. के. ए. के. से एन. के.—जी. एस.—१ तक पाइपलाइन विभाने के लिए राज्य—गुजरात जिला—ग्रहमदाबाद तालूका—बिरामगाम

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	धारा	सेन्टीयर्स
तेलाबी	249	0	43	80
	246/2	0	06	24
	246/1	0	15	00
	245	0	32	06
	222	0	07	80
	223	0	07	75
	211/2	0	05	21

1	2	3	4	5
	211/4	0	16	25
	211/3	0	02	96
	211/1	0	08	00
	209	0	12	00

[सं. अ०-12016/18/86-ओ.एम.जी.डी.-4]

पी. के. राज गोपालन, ईस्ट प्रबंधकारी

S.O. 801.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. 1265 dated 13-3-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from NKAK to NK. GGS-I

State : Gujarat District-Ahmedabad Taluka : Viramgam

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	Centi-are
TELAVI	249	0	43	80
	246/2	0	06	24
	246/1	0	15	00
	245	0	32	06
	222	0	07	80
	223	0	07	75
	211/1	0	05	21
	211/4	0	16	25
	211/3	0	02	96
	211/1	0	08	00
	209	0	12	00

[No.-O 12016/18/86-ONG-D.4]
P. K. RAJAGOPALAN, Desk Officer

अम संशोधन

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 1987

का. आ. 802.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, इंडियन रेशर ऑफिस लिमिटेड, मिनरल्स विभाग, क्यूज़ान (केरल) के प्रबंधतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियंजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, क्यूज़ान के पचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
New Delhi, the 27th February, 1987

S.O. 802.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Quilon as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mineral Division Quilon (Kerala) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th February, 1987.

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
QUILON

(Dated, this the 16th day of February, 1987)

PRESENT :

C. N. SASIDHARAN
PRESIDING OFFICER
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
QUILON
IN
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 14/86
BETWEEN
The Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Minerals Division Quilon (Kerala).
(By M/s. Menon & Pai, Advocates, Ernakulam.
AND
Their Workmen
(By Sri. V. Sugathan, Advocate, Quilon).

AWARD

Government of India (Ministry of Labour) by order No. L-29011(41)85-D. III(B) dated 23-9-1986 have referred the above Industrial Dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal. The following is the issue for consideration.—“Is the management of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Quilon District justified in awarding a punishment of ten days suspension to Sri. N. Ramabhadran, Chemist vide management's order No. 53/85 dated 25-2-1985 ? If not to what relief the workman is entitled” ?

2. In pursuance to notice issued from this Tribunal, both sides entered appearance and the union filed a claim statement on 15-1-1987 putting forward its claims. Thereafter, the case was posted to 30-1-1987 for counter statement of the management. On that day, the management and the counsel did not appear nor did the management file any statement. Therefore, the management was declared ex parte and the case was posted to to-day for exparte evidence.

3. To-day the general secretary of the union filed an affidavit in support of its claims advanced in the claim statement. In the affidavit it is stated that the punishment

was awarded on the basis of an alleged enquiry and the enquiry proceedings are vitiated by bias and were conducted in violation of the principles of natural justice. The further statement is that the request of the worker for a copy of the enquiry report was turned down by the management and that the enquiry report is unsustainable. Since the management has not adduced any independent evidence against the worker to find him guilty of misconduct. The claim of the worker is proved by the affidavit filed by the general secretary of the union. In the absence of contest from the management side I accept the affidavit and find that the punishment of suspension of the worker is unjustified.

4. In the result I set aside the punishment of ten days of suspension awarded to Sri. Ramabhadran. Consequently Sri. Ramabhadran will be entitled to pay and all other benefits during the above period to which he would have been entitled had he not been suspended. An award is passed in the above terms.

C. N. SASIDHARAN, Presiding Officer
[No. L-29011/41/85-D. III(B)]

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 803.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार तेज और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग वडोदा के प्रबंधतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियंजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23/2/87 को प्राप्त हुआ था:

New Delhi, the 11th March, 1987

S.O. 803.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI C. G. RATHOD, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT AHMEDABAD

Reference (ITC) No. 13 of 1985

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN

Oil & Natural Gas Commission

Western Region

Baroda

—First Party

AND

The Workmen employed under it.

—Second party.

In the matter as whether Shri R. A. Parmar, Assistant Gr. II, should be absorbed in the Accounts Wing and his seniority fixed in that wing considering his entire service in the Administrative Wing, is justified ? If so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?

APPEARANCES :

Shri M. J. Sheth appeared for the ONGC. Shri A. K. Clerk appeared—for the Union.

STATE : Gujarat

INDUSTRY : Oil & Gas
Ahmedabad.

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in connection with a dispute between the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Baroda and the workmen employed under it. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has referred the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad vide its Order No. L-30015/1/85-D.III(B) dt. 30-1-85. The dispute which is referred for adjudication as stated in the schedule to the order of reference is as under :—

"Whether the demand raised by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission Employees Mazdoor Sabha that Shri R. A. Parmar Assistant Gr. II, should be absorbed in the Accounts Wing and his seniority fixed in that wing considering his entire service in the Administrative Wing, is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled".

2. The ONGC Employees Mazdoor Sabha (hereinafter referred to as 'the Union') has filed its statement of claim at Ex. 2 and it is as under : "That before the issuance of office order No. ED/6(9)/62 dated 5-7-62, there was only a general cadre/one seniority group of Senior Assistants for all the branches for the purpose of recruitment, promotion, transfer, etc.; that as per above office order, a separate unit/seniority group was formed for the Accounts organisation in the Commission. It is further the case of the union that the Senior Assistants working in the Finance & Accounts organisation at the time of separation were given option either to continue in the old seniority of Senior Assistants or to join new seniority group. It is also the case of the union that those who opted for the Accounts seniority group were given the benefit of entire service rendered prior to separation i.e. prior to July, 1962; that prior to bifurcation all those who were belonging to the same pre-bifurcation seniority group and possessing the requisite essential qualification for the post of Senior Accounts Assistants working in the sections other than Accounts were not given the opportunity to exercise their option to come over to new seniority group of Senior Accounts Assistants. As a result of not providing equal opportunity to all the Senior Assistants of the same Seniority Group for exercising option it has resulted in earlier promotion of Junior as per new seniority after bifurcation. It is contended that Shri D. K. Dave who was appointed in the same recruitment panel alongwith Shri R. A. Parmar was junior to Shri Parmar in the seniority, but he got his promotion as Jr. Accountant much earlier than Shri Parmar and this is against natural justice. Further, it is the case of the Union that in the year 1965, the Commission decided to transfer certain items of work from Establishment Section to Accounts Section alongwith the dealing assistants who were actually dealing with these items of work; that as per the policy in vogue, at that time prescribed vide Director of Finance & Accounts letter No. FA/Estdt/6(93)/A/66 dt. 1-7-67, the Assistants transferred alongwith the work from Establishment Section to Accounts Section were to be absorbed in the finance discipline after considering their entire service in the corresponding made in the administration. It is also the case of the Union that no specific date for transfer of work was fixed and different offices/Projects situated in the Western Region transferred the work from Establishment Section to Accounts Section alongwith Assistants at their own convenience at different time; that it is also the case of the Union that in Nawagam Project, Shri R. A. Parmar, alongwith other Assistants were transferred from Establishment section to Accounts alongwith work vide office order No. C&N/Estdt/Misc/67 dt. 22-1-68. It is also the case of the Union that Shri Parmar gave his option to consider his absorption in the finance as per the above letter dt. 1-7-67. It is further the case of the Union that the Nawagam Project did not consider his request because the Commission has formulated a new policy vide their order dated 13-10-67; that as per the said order, the case of absorption from one discipline to another was to be considered with effect from the actual date of joining by the individual in the new discipline. It is further the case of the Union that Shri Parmar was asked vide Memo No. CON/Rett./7(46)/66 dt. 6-8-66 to give his clear option in terms of the Office Order dt. 13-10-67; that as per this, Shri Parmar could only be absorbed in the Finance

discipline w.e.f. the date he joined the Finance ignoring his past service in the administration; that, therefore, Shri Parmar invited the attention of the authorities to the office order dated 21-12-67 issued by the G.M., Baroda absorbing about 26 personnel in the Finance discipline after considering their entire service in the administration after the issuance of order dated 13-10-67. It is also the case of the Union that G.M., Baroda clarified to Mr. Parmar that the personnel absorbed vide order dated 21-12-67 were transferred to Finance much earlier than the issuance of office order dated 13-10-67 and, therefore their cases were finalised in terms of instructions contained in letter dated 1-7-67. It is the case of the Union that the transfer of work is purely an administrative matter; that the effect of transfer of work earlier or later has got no bearing on the consideration of absorption in Finance; that in other projects the assistants were transferred alongwith work in Finance and their absorption was pending; that in Nawagam Project the transfer of work itself was pending; that it was delayed due to administrative reasons. However both the cases are of similar nature and they should have been finalised under the same instructions. However this has not been done in the case of Shri Parmar; that Shri Parmar though much senior to Miss A. M. Keriwala, S/Shri N. P. Khatwani, M. R. Sharma did not get any promotion, though the aforesaid personnel got their promotion as Junior Accountant, Accountant and Finance and Accounts Officer. Thus, it is the case of the Union that Shri Parmar has been discriminated by the two different set of principles adopted by the General Manager for two similar cases; that the case of Shri Parmar is similar to those of who were absorbed in Finance discipline vide G.M., Baroda Office Order dt. 21-12-67 and his case should have been finalised on the same analogy applied in Office Order dated 21-12-67. It is also the case of the Union that one Shri B. K. Shah, Asstt. Gd.I was given opportunity to exercise option for absorption in the Finance Wing long time after issuance of Office Memorandum dt. 13-10-67 and his absorption was considered after giving him the benefit of his past service in the administration vide Office Order dt. 21-3-68; that due to change in policy, some of the items of work earlier transferred to Finance Wing were retransferred to Establishment Section and since Shri Parmar's case for absorption in Finance was not finalised, he was retransferred to Establishment Section. However, the personnel transferred to Finance Wing along with work only whose cases for absorption in Accounts discipline was finalised were not retransferred to their original seniority in Administration; that they continued in Accounts discipline and enjoying benefits; they have got rapid promotion in the new discipline of Finance and that Miss A. Keriwala, S/Shri N. P. Khatwani and Sharma have been promoted as Finance & Accounts Officer since last three years; that in the circumstances, it is prayed that Shri R. A. Parmar be absorbed in the Accounts discipline after considering his entire service in the Administration as per the policy formed in letter dtc. 1-7-67 on the basis of his transfer alongwith work in the Finance group as done in the cases of personnel absorbed vide office Order dt. 21-12-67 by the General Manager Baroda; that subsequent to the absorption Shri Parmar be given due promotions in Finance discipline as per his new seniority fixed and be duly his difference of wages alongwith interest as per bank rate.

3. Further the Union has filed an application for amendment of the statement of claim vide Ex. 8 and it was allowed in the interest of justice. The Union proposed to add paragraph-5A, 5B, 5C, 6A, 9A & 11A in their statement of claim. It is the case of the Union that prior to the issuance of the Order dt. 5-7-62, there was a common recruitment procedure and all other rules, regulations, circulars and other orders issued by the Commission in matter of all other conditions of services of Senior Assistants were same for all the persons recruited or appointed to the post of Senior Assistants; that prior to July, 1962, there was no fixed policy of the Commission for posting/placement of Senior Assistants in different Sections/Departments and any Senior Assistant could be posted or placed in any Section/Department, as per the exigency of work or the vacancy or at the mere whim or fancy of the Officer-in-Charge of posting. Prior to 5th July, 1962 all Senior Assistants were exactly similarly situated in the matter of their appointment, salary, nature of work and all other conditions of service; that it was by Office Order dt. 6-7-62, the Commission proposed to create a new-cadre

of Senior Accounts Assistant, but in that case, it was obligatory upon the Commission to give an option to all the Senior Assistants, who were exactly similarly situated for absorption in the new cadre; that in the year 1965 when the Commission decided to transfer certain work from the Establishment Section to Account/Finance Section, Shri R. A. Parmar, who was performing this very work since his appointment on 19-1-62 ought to have been transferred to Accounts Section along with the work he was performing; that the persons who were absorbed in 1965 were given full benefits of the services rendered in Establishment Section. Mr. Parmar was denied these benefits though he was exactly similarly situated to those persons and that action of the Commission is arbitrary, capricious and discriminatory. It is, therefore, prayed that the Tribunal may be pleased to pass an Order directing the Commission to treat Shri Parmar as having been absorbed in the cadre of Accounts Assistant from the date from which Shri D. K. Dave was shown absorbed and further directing the Commission to grant Shri Parmar all consequently benefits of seniority, promotions, difference in salary, etc. and in the alternative the Commission be directed to absorb Shri R. A. Parmar in the cadre of Accounts Assistant from 22-1-68 with full benefits of the service rendered in the Establishment Section, etc.

4. The ONGC has filed its written statement at Ex. 6 and contended, inter alia, that Shri Parmar is no longer a workman and he has become an officer in the grade of Superintendent (P&A) equivalent to Class-II and thereafter he has become Administrative Officer (P&A) equivalent to Jr. Class-I Officer; that reference therefore is beyond the jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunal. As regards the averments made in the statement of claim, it is contended that it is true that before the issuance of office order dated 5-7-62, there was only one cadre, one seniority of Senior Assistants (now Assistant Gr. II) who were either working in the Accounts or in the Administration. It is also their case that bifurcation of Accounts Wing from the Administration was made with a view to sustain the interest of Assistants deputed in the Accounts work and to afford them further channel of promotion in their line of functions; that the Assistants working as such were required to exercise their options either to continue to deal with the Accounts work or to go back to Administration and that it is, therefore, clear that the order dated 5-7-62 was applicable to only those Assistants who were working in the Accounts Wing but borne on the strength of the Administration to exercise the option, either to stay in Accounts or to come back to Administration; that this option was not open to any other employee working in any other Department; that it is true that a separate unit of seniority group was formed in the Accounts organisation but this was formed out of Assistants who were already dealing with the Account work. It is further the case of the ONGC that the option was restricted to only those Senior Assistants who were working in the Accounts and not to anybody else. It is further the case of the ONGC that the employees who are attached to Accounts Work were only to be given option either to work in Accounts or to go back to the Administration and since the Assistants working in Administration were not affected by change of their work, they were not asked to exercise any option to go to Accounts. It is denied that opportunity to all Sr. Assistants of the same seniority group who opted for working in Accounts resulted in earlier promotions of juniors as per new seniority after bifurcation. It is further the case that, in fact, Accounts Assistants were required to pass departmental examination for their promotion to next higher posts and those who passed such examination were only given promotion to next higher post, that Shri D. K. Dave whose case has been cited was working in Accounts Wing and he was, therefore, allowed to be absorbed in Accounts as per his own option; that Shri R. A. Parmar was not working in the Accounts and, therefore, he was not given any option to exercise to come over to Accounts discipline; that Shri D.K. Dave was promoted as Jr. Accountant only when he passed departmental examination. Shri Parmar was also promoted as Head Assistant (Grade-I) on 2-4-1979 and then Superintendent on 1-1-85 bases on his seniority in the Admin. discipline. He got an opportunity to get promotion subject to seniority-cum-fitness without passing any departmental examination and, therefore, it can not be said that there was discriminatory attitude of Management. Further it is the case of the ONGC that in the case of Shri Parmar when he was working in

Navagam Project he was transferred to Accounts Section vide Office order dtd. 22-1-68; that on joining the Accounts Department, Shri Parmar requested for absorption in Accounts discipline, that in the meantime, one Shri P. S. Varghese, A.G.II of the Accounts Section of Navagam Project was transferred from Accounts to Establishment, that Shri Parmar gave his consent to go to Administration in place of Shri Varghese. Thus, it is clear that Shri Parmar had come back to Administration at his own volition; that apart from this, prior to transfer of Shri Parmar to Accounts Wing, certain principles were laid down for absorption of Assistants who had opted to go to Accounts discipline vide letter dtd. 13-10-67 and in view of the same, if at all the case of Shri Parmar for absorption in Accounts Wing was to be considered, his seniority in Accounts discipline should reckon from the date of issuance of orders of his transfer i.e. 22-1-68 which could have placed him junior to all those who were already working as Sr. Assistants on that date; that Shri Parmar having continued in Admin. discipline became eligible for next promotion. Further Shri Parmar was transferred to Admin. Wing on his own volition and, therefore, he has no right to claim in the cadre of Accounts Assistant; that the transfer of work is based on specialisation of subject matters and, that one of the criteria for transfer of persons and their absorption in that discipline is based on the experience acquired by such persons in the type of work and qualification they are having suitable to this type of work; that the process of transferring work from Establishment to Accounts will certainly differ from one work centre to another and that Navagam Project being the smallest Project which was formerly a part of Cambay Project and was recently bifurcated, had its own problems of setting the Project itself and, therefore, transfer of work could only be considered when the Project was firmly established; that the cases of other employees who were absorbed in Accounts as per Office Order dated 21-12-67 are different than the case of Shri Parmar as all these employees had opted to go to Accounts Wing and they had been handling the work of Accounts Wing, that no discrimination as alleged has been done to Shri Parmar; that Shri B. K. Shah was already working in the Accounts Wing prior to office order dtd. 13-10-67 and was thus eligible for absorption and benefit of past service; that by passage of time, items of work to be handed by Accounts Wing were identified and accordingly rest of the items were re-transferred to Establishment Section as it is not possible to define clearly at the outset the sphere of work of a particular discipline. Thus it is contended that the industrial dispute raised by the Union in respect of Shri R. A. Parmar is not sustainable and in the eye of law, the same is to be rejected.

5. Shri M. J. Sheth appeared for the ONGC and Shri A. K. Clerk appeared for the Union and I have heard their arguments fully.

6. The points which arise for my determination in the present reference are—

1. Whether Shri R. A. Parmar, Asstt. Gr. II should be absorbed in the Accounts Wing considering his seniority fixed in that Wing and also entire service in the Administrative Wing.
2. If "Yes" to what relief Shri R. A. Parmar is entitled to ?
3. My findings on the aforesaid points are as under :—

1. Yes.
2. Yes. As per order below :

REASONS

8. The present reference has a chequered history in as much as it appears that initially the dispute was raised and the matter was referred to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Central Government, but as it was a dispute which could be appropriately referred by the State Government, the Ass't. Labour Commissioner, Central Government referred it to the Ass't. Labour Commissioner, State Government. The matter was then referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Gujarat State in the year 1970. The ONGC then took up a contention that the dispute should have been referred to the Tribunal constituted by the Central Government, but Industrial Tribunal held that the dispute shall be adjudicated by a Tribunal constituted by the State Government. The Commissioner it

appears took up the matter before the Supreme Court and in the year 1984-85 the Supreme Court directed the Central Government to refer the dispute and accordingly the present reference is referred by the Central Government as per Ex. 1 to the Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

9. The facts of the present case lie in a very narrow compass but at the same time, it is necessary to refer to certain details so as to consider the arguments advanced. It is not in dispute that Shri Parmar was appointed as Senior Assistant in the company on 19-1-62. As per the Seniority Lists at Ex. 25 of the Senior Assistants issued on 11-4-66 name of Shri Parmar has been shown at Sr. No. 58. It may be stated that one Shri D. K. Dave was also recruited in the same batch as Shri R. A. Parmar. According to Shri R. A. Parmar he was much senior to Shri D.K.Dave. Admittedly at the time of recruitment, there was a common cadre of Senior Assistants. Shri Bhagchand, vide Ex. 57, Deputy Director (Personnel and Administration) whose evidence has been recorded on behalf of the ONGC has stated in his evidence that he does not know if Shri R. A. Parmar was senior to Mr. Dave. As regards the documents sought for in respect of seniority, the Commission has produced certain documents at Ex. 13. They are produced at the request of the Union. It appears from the same that the Commission could not produce the selection panel dated 21-12-61 as it was an old one. Similarly the appointment order of Shri D. K. Dave was also not traceable. The Seniority List of the Senior Assistants was also not issued in the year 1964, but it appears that the seniority lists of the Senior Accounts Assistants and Junior Accounts Assistants of the Finance/Accounts Wing of Western Region as it stood dated 1-11-63 is produced wherein the name of Mr. Dave appears at Sr. No. 25 and it appears that he has been appointed on 11-1-62. Mr. R. A. Parmar was appointed as per Ex. 31 on 19-1-62, but in view of the fact that Mr. Parmar has stated positively in his evidence that in the panel which was prepared at the time of recruitment his name was at Sr. No. 3 and that of Shri D. K. Dave was much lower and since that statement on oath has not been controverted, I have to accept that as a correct one. It is an admitted fact that at the time of recruitment, there was a common cadre of Senior Assistants. It is further an admitted fact that from the year 1962 till January, 1968, Mr. Parmar has worked in the Administration.

10. According to Shri Parmar, vide Ex. 42, qualification for recruitment to the post of Senior Assistant was graduate in any discipline and no special qualification was required for being posted or placed in the Accounts/Finance Section of the Administration. He has further stated that the work of Senior Assistant working in the Accounts/Finance Section was also of clerical nature and could be performed by any Senior Assistant irrespective of the fact that he was a graduate in arts, commerce or science faculty. The fact that the Senior Assistants were known as persons working in the clerical cadre and before there was actual division of work, the Senior Assistants could be posted to carry out the work either on the administrative side or on Accounts side is also important. Further it appears from Ex. 99, office memorandum issued by Asstt. Director for Director of Admin. and Secretary, dated 30-1-65 that in the Western Region, it was for the first time that a clear re-organisation of the administration and finance wing was made. This was in order to avoid duplication of work and it has set out as to what work should be done by the Finance Wing and what work should be done by the administrative wing. It appears that the said Circular was received by the Western Region of ONGC at Baroda in February, 1965 and thereafter it was sent to the different projects. Mr. Bhagchand, vide Ex. 57 has deposed in his evidence that he does not know when the work was transferred from administrative side to finance side at Ankleshwar Project, but as per this Circular the work was transferred from administrative side to finance side in January, 1968 in Navagam Project.

11. Before referring to the letter dated 1-7-67, Ex. 17, it would be proper to refer Ex. 26 dated 5-7-62. It is an office order, which inter alia states that, in view of the increase in the activities of the Commissioner Finance and Accounts Organisation, it has been considered necessary that

the organisation should be provided with suitably qualified personnel having the necessary knowledge and experience of accounts work and in view of that, it was decided that the Accounts and Finance organisation at Headquarters and in other offices/Projects of the Commission will henceforth constitute a separate unit in so far as recruitment, promotions, transfers etc. are concerned. It was further stated, inter alia, as under :—

"The Senior/Junior Assistants working at present in the Finance and Accounts Organisation who form part of the general cadre shall be allowed to exercise the option to remain in the organisation and to be designated as Senior/Junior Accounts Assistants and their length of service shall be taken into account for fixing their seniority. They shall be eligible for being considered for promotion to higher posts in Finance and Accounts Organisation"....

"The option should be exercised within three months from the date of issue of this order. The option once exercised shall be final."

This circular thus gave a chance to the persons who are working in the Finance and Accounts Organisation to exercise their options either to remain in the organisation and to be designated as Senior/Junior Accounts Assistants. At the relevant time, Mr. Parmar was not working in the Finance and Accounts Organisation, but he was working on the administrative side. It, therefore, appears that initially the persons who were working in the administrative side, were not given any option at the relevant time for being absorbed in the Accounts Section.

12. It may be stated that according to Mr. Parmar he was transferred from Establishment Section to Accounts/Finance Section alongwith his work by office order dated 22-1-68. It is further his say that he had given the option in favour of absorption in the cadre of Senior Assistants as per letter dated 1-7-67. It may be stated that as per letter dated 1-7-67, vide Ex. 17, the Head Office has given instructions as to how the four categories of staff belonging to the Administrative Wing and who desire to be absorbed in the Finance and Accounts cadre should be absorbed. It is stated therein, so far as Assistants Grade III and II are concerned, that they should be absorbed in the Finance and Accounts Wing and should be given seniority after taking into account their entire service in the corresponding grade in administration. The claim of Mr. Parmar is that even though, he gave an option for being absorbed in the cadre of Senior Accounts Assistants with full credit for his service as per the aforesaid letter, the Commission informed him vide memorandum dated 6-8-68, Ex. 20, that he would be absorbed in the Accounts Wing, if he is willing to allow his seniority to be counted from the date of transfer to the new cadre. The Commission naturally relied on another Circular dated 13-10-67.

13. We would therefore refer to office memorandum vide Ex. 19, dated 13-10-67. It is on the question as to how when there is a temporary transfer from one cadre to another the seniority should be fixed. Mr. Clerk on behalf of the employees however, has referred to the case of Mr. Shah and the memorandum is at Ex. 22 dated 16-11-67. In this memorandum it is stated that Mr. B. K. Shah would be absorbed in the Accounts and Finance Wing if he is prepared to accept seniority in the Accounts/Finance Wing as stated in the said letter. Then there is another office order dated 21/29-3-68, vide Ex. 23 from which we find that Mr. B. K. Shah was absorbed in the Finance and Accounts Wing in the cadre of Junior Accountant. Thus it is urged before me that Mr. Shah was given benefits as regards his past service.

14. It is also brought to my notice that in the case of other persons namely, Miss A. M. Keriwala, Mr. M. P. Khatwani, Mr. M. R. Sharma, an office order vide Ex. 21, dated 21-12-67 was issued and all of them were absorbed in Assistants Gr. II in the Finance and Accounts Wing. Thus those persons were given benefits of the past service even though the order absorbing them was passed on 21-12-67. It has further to be noted that Mr. R. A. Parmar was transferred from Establishment to Accounts Section with immediate effect as shown in Annexure 'B' Ex. 18 which shows that he was transferred from Establishment to Accounts

Section upto 6-2-68 in addition to the work which he was already looking after. Thus in the case of Mr. Parmar, the Commission transferred him in the Accounts Section from 21-1-68 to 6-2-68. After his transfer in the Accounts Section, Mr. Parmar was asked as per Circular dated 13-10-67, if he is willing to be absorbed as Accounts Assistant in the Finance and Accounts Wing on the terms and conditions vide Ex. 19 dated 13-10-67 and according to which his seniority is to be counted from the date of transfer to the new cadre. In view of this letter, Mr. Parmar appears to have protested the Commission for his absorption in the new cadre from the date of his transfer and, therefore; the Commission had issued a memorandum vide Ex. 24 dated 12-3-69 and has stated that the cases of Shri E. N. Dass and P. S. Verughese were not similar to those of Shri R. S. Acharya, N. P. Khatwani, M. R. Sharma and Miss A. M. Keriwala. All these individuals have been transferred/posted to Accounts Section much earlier than the issue of Office Memorandum dated 13-10-67 and the cases of these officials were finalised as per instructions contained in the letter dated 1-7-67 and in the case of Mr. Parmar and others, they were transferred to Accounts Wing in January, 1968, and as per the provisions of office memorandum dated 13-7-67 of the Commission was authorised to transfer an individual from one cadre to another on administrative grounds without giving any claim to the individual concerned for the absorption in the cadre to which he is temporarily transferred.

15. Now the question is whether the Commission had followed a consistent policy in the matter of absorption while dealing with the case of Mr. Parmar vis-a-vis other employees as referred above. It is also necessary to bear in mind that the policy of the Commission, it appears as per the office order Ex. 26, dated 5-7-62, giving option only to Senior/Junior Assistants working at that time in the Finance and Accounts organisation who formed part of the general cadre to be allowed to exercise the option was one which, in fact, discriminated between the persons who were working on the administrative side and on the accounts side. I am inclined to state so in as much as it is an admitted fact and that admission is clear from the written statement filed by the Commission, that admittedly the order dated 5-7-62 was applicable only to those Assistants who were working in the Accounts Wing. They were given option either to stay in accounts or to come back to administration. Admittedly the Assistants who were working in the Administration were not asked to exercise any option and they were not given any option to go to Accounts. It is further an admitted fact that before 5-6-62 there was a common cadre for Senior Assistants. In other words, since there was a common cadre of Senior Assistants, and since there was no division of work either on the administrative side or on the accounts side. Senior Assistants were appointed to work either on the administrative side or in the Accounts section as per the exigencies or as per the wishes or orders of the superior officers. There was admittedly no clear-cut division of work and this fact is also admitted by the Commission and the Commission has also admitted that in order to spell out clear-cut division of work the Commission did require some more time in as much as it was difficult to have the parameters fixed in respect of each type of work and that could only be done by taking into account the various factors and circumstances which will be helpful in running a smooth administration. The Commission had a right to make the division of work and to have a suitable cadre of the persons who were working on the administrative side and on the accounts side. However, the question is whether the Commission had a right in giving option only to the persons who were working in the Accounts section. It has been noted that the persons who were working in the Accounts section were not born on different cadre and their cadre was the same as the person who were working on the administrative side. This is exactly the of the Union and in my opinion, the grievance is appeared to be a genuine one. The argument of the Commission that those persons who were working in the Accounts Section have to pass a further examination for being promoted to higher post, and therefore there was no discrimination on such. It is not answer to the real issue in question in as much as passing of examinations was at a later stage the pertinent question is whether at the relevant time, the Commission was right in allowing the persons who were working in the Accounts Section only to continue in Accounts Section or going back on the administrative side.

16. In this connection Mr. Clerk, learned Advocate for the Union has referred to me to the decision namely State of Mysore and M. H. Krishna Murthy and others, 1973, volume I, I LLJ, page 42. In the said decision, the two petitioners before the High Court, had joined the Accounts Services in the Comptroller's office of the former Mysore State and consequent upon the abolition of the Comptroller's office, they began working as Accounts Clerks under the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. Reorganisation Committee had recommended the transfer of the P.W.D. Accounts Branch to the newly set up Controller of State Accounts. The petitioners came under the administrative control of the Controller and were designated as Accounts Superintendent. On 15th May, 1959, the two formerly separate units of the Accounts service, namely, the P.W.D. Accounts Unit, under the Chief Engineer of P.W.D. and the Local Fund Audit Unit, known also as 'the State Accounts Department', came under the common administrative control of the Controller of State Accounts. It appears that the petitioners were discriminated in the matter of promotion simply because they have worked in the P.W.D. Accounts Unit which had ceased to exist. The High Court held that the petitioners' grievances were justified. The question which came for consideration before the Supreme Court was one relating to the validity of the division in the two classes of Member of the same service, belonging to the same cadre for the purposes of difference to be made in their promotional chances. It is observed by the Supreme Court as under :—

"The Mysore High Court had very rightly observed that neither a fortuitous artificial division in the past nor the unconstitutional practice of making an unjustifiable discrimination in promotional chances of Government servants belonging to what was really a single category, without any reference either to merit or seniority, or educational qualifications, could justify the differences in promotional chances"

"The High Court rightly relied on State of Mysore v. Padmanabhacharaya (1966-II L.L.J. 147), A.I.R. 1966 S.C. 602, to hold that the power of making rules relating to recruitment and conditions of service under the proviso to Art. 309 could not be used to validate unconstitutional discrimination in promotional chances of Government servants who belong to the same category

"But what the petitioners had complained of and established was that their cases for promotion were not considered at all under these rules on the false premise that they belong to a class which disables them from obtaining equal consideration for promotion to the offices to which they considered themselves entitled....."

Their Lordships of the Supreme Court also referred to some of the earlier decisions relied on in the said in that case and they observed that in some cases the quotas may have to be fixed between what are different classes or sources for promotion on grounds of public policy. In the instant case, it is clear that there is no rational distinction to be found to as to hold that the persons who were working in the Accounts Section could only be given option either to be absorbed in the Accounts Section or on the Administrative side. There has been no rational in the action of the Commission. It has to be held that the Circular dated 5-7-62 discriminating between the employees who were working in the two sections ought to be considered as improper.

17. One more decision has also been cited by Shri Clerk. This is the decision namely Ramchandra Shankar Deodhar and The State of Maharashtra, 1974, I LLJ, page 221 (S.C.). In the said decision The Supreme Court while considering the case therein—Rules of recruitment to the posts of Deputy Collectors applicable to the territory of reorganised State of Bombay was being considered. In the said case that which made a provision for the recruitment to the post of Deputy Collectors in the reorganised State of Bombay was challenged. It, inter alia, states half the vacancies reserved for appointment by promotion shall be filled by directly recruited Mamlatdars who have put in at least seven years service including the period spent on probation. In that case it was urged that directly recruited Mamlatdar and those

who have promoted from only one class and this was accepted by their Lordships of the Supreme Court and they further observed as under :—

"So far as the question of validity of the second proviso to Rule 1 of the Rules of 30th July, 1959 is concerned, there can be no doubt that the Bombay High Court was right in declaring it to be invalid. It can hardly be disputed that both the directly recruited Mamlatdars as well as the promoted Mamlatdars form one class. They are both known by the same designation. They have same scales of pay. They discharge the same functions. The posts held by them are interchangeable. There is nothing to show that the two groups are kept apart. Both are merged together in the same class. It is not competent to the Government thereafter to discriminate between directly recruited Mamlatdars and promoted Mamlatdars in the matter of further promotion to the posts of Deputy Collector. That would be violative of Art. 16 of the Constitution. This is abundantly clear from the decisions of this Court in *Mervya Continde v. Collector of Customs, Bombay*, (1966) 3 S.C.R. 600, and *S. M. Pandit v. The State of Gujarat*, A.I.R. 1972 S.C. 252. In fact *S. M. Pandit's case (supra)* is directly in point."

18. It would further be seen from the aforesaid authority that according to the petitioners in that case, though, the Mamlatdars were allocated to different divisions, it was only for the sake of administrative convenience and it did not have the effect of splitting up the State of Mamlatdars into divisional cadres. In that case the select list of Mamlatdars fit to be appointed as Deputy Collectors by promotion was prepared on divisional basis and thereafter formation in the cadre of Deputy Collectors which was admittedly a State cadre, were made for the state as a whole after considering the claim of all officials and deputy collectors of state as a whole. In that case, it was further observed in para-6 as under :—

"Suffice it to point out that it was in accordance with the procedure that the petitioners were promoted as officiating Deputy Collectors is the Aurangabad Division on different dates. The consequence of the adoption of this procedure, however, was that some of the allocated Mamlatdars/Tahildars in other divisions, who were junior to the petitioners, became officiating Deputy Collectors earlier than the petitioners and were consequently entitled to be confirmed in the cadre of Deputy Collectors in preference to the petitioners. The petitioners actually gave in paragraph 38 of the petition exemptions of three allocated Mamlatdars from ex-Bombay State, who were admittedly appointed Mamlatdars later than the petitioners, and yet came to be promoted as officiating Deputy Collectors earlier than the petitioners. This was the main cause of grievance of the petitioners in the petition".

19. It may be stated that in the present case also in view of the procedure adopted by the Commission, the junior persons at least some of them, who were junior to Shri R. A. Parmar were promoted earlier on different occasions. There is no dispute that Senior Assistants who were then known as Assistant Gr. II on bifurcation were designated as Asstt. Gr. II and Accounts Assts. Gr. II. The channel of promotion for Asstt. Gr. II was Asstt. Gr. I and then Superintendent and thereafter Administrative Officer. Then so far as Senior Accountants are concerned who were then known as Accounts Asstt. Gr. II were promoted as Junior Accountant and thereafter as Accountant and finally as Finance and Accounts Officer. It is as admitted fact that Shri D. K. Dave has been promoted as Finance and Accounts Officer and Shri R. A. Parmar has also been promoted as the Administrative Officer. It is stated by Mr. R. A. Parmar in his affidavit at Ex. 42 that Shri D. K. Dave was junior to him in the cadre of Senior Assistants since his rank was lower to him in the Selection panel prepared at the time of recruitment and Shri D. K. Dave was given further promotion in the cadre of Senior Accounts Assistants as under :—

Junior Accountant—25-2-1965

Accountant—27-6-1976

Finance Officer—1-10-1982

As per evidence of Mr. Parmar, so far as he is concerned, he got promotion from Asstt. Gr. II to Asstt. Gr. I on 1-4-82 and as an Administrative Officer on 1-1-85. It is thus his say that the promotion which he got was at a later date than that in the case of Mr. Dave, even though, Mr. Dave was junior to him in the original seniority list. It would thus appear from what has been stated as above that Shri R. A. Parmar is denied the opportunity initially for giving his option on the Accounts side in the year 1962 and also in the year 1965. It is true that he was performing duties in the Establishment Section, but as stated earlier, the Establishment Section and the Accounts Section were not in fact, two categories which existed from the inception of the recruitment of these persons. The bifurcation as above was made with a view to facilitate the work. But while doing so, the Commission it appears had not given an opportunity to exercise the option to the persons who working in the Establishment Section. Naturally, the persons who were junior and who were fortunate enough to work in the Accounts Section from the inception of the service got an opportunity of exercising such an option and naturally when a separate cadre was formed the junior persons got as advantage. But as stated earlier, if the Commission could not have acted in arbitrary and capricious manner so as to deprive the persons working on the Establishment side an opportunity to exercise such an option. It has to be noted that the persons were borne on the same cadre but by not giving an opportunity to the persons who are working on the establishment side, the Commission appeared to have acted arbitrarily and this action on the part of the Commission naturally lead to a situation where in the junior members working in the same cadre got an opportunity of quicker promotions. In the Supreme Court decision to which a reference has been made as above, though the facts were little different, the Supreme Court naturally held that the seniority rule must prevail and the persons who were senior ought to be given their seniority. Therefore in the instant case also, if I have to consider the case of Mr. Parmar, it appears to me quite clear that he ought to be given seniority above Mr. Dave as Mr. Dave was admittedly junior to him in the selection of persons who were initially appointed.

20. It has further to be noted that in the case of Mr. R. A. Parmar no option was given to him so as to allow him to work in Accounts and Finance Section in the year 1965, though, other Senior Assistants working in the Accounts Section were given the benefit. As stated earlier Mr. Parmar was then working at Navagam and it appears that in Navagam Project the work was not bifurcated and though there is an office memorandum Ex. 29, dated 13-1-65 reorganising the administrative and finance wing in the regional and project offices of the Western Region and though it provided that work was to be transferred from administration to finance wing with immediate effect, it appears that as far as Navagam Project is concerned, it has been admitted by Mr. Bhagrampandit, vide Ex. 57 that the implementation of the Circular Ex. 27 dated 13-1-65 was made in January, 1968. Of course, he has stated that the implementation could not be made earlier as there were no sufficient officers at Navagam Project. It was, therefore, put to him as to whether there was any record to show that there were no Senior Accounts Officers so that The Accounts Section could not be bifurcated earlier at Navagam to which he has stated that there is no such record. Thus, it is clear that the Accounts Section was not bifurcated earlier at Navagam for no fault of the concerned employee.

21. It is further necessary to refer to Ex. 17 dated 1-7-67 wherein it has been stated that there were four categories of staff belonging to the Administrative Wing who desire absorption in the Finance and Accounts cadre. It appears from the same that so far as Asstt. Gr. III and II are concerned, it was decided in respect of category I and II that they should be absorbed in Finance and Accounts Wing and should be given seniority after taking into account their entire services in the corresponding grade in the Administration. In the instant case, Mr. R. A. Parmar it appears from the evidence on record was transferred to Accounts and Finance Section alongwith his work by an office order dated 22-1-68 that is already at Ex. 18, and it appears that Mr. Parmar exercised his option for absorption in the cadre of Senior Accounts Assistants on 23-1-68 and the said option was forwarded to

Baroda by letter 2/5 dated 5-2-68. This is what has been stated by Mr. Parmar in his evidence at Ex. 42 and there is also an application produced by the Company vide Ex. 46. In this application as stated earlier by Mr. Parmar has requested that he be absorbed in the cadre of Accounts Assistants and his seniority be fixed in the same cadre with effect from 19-1-62.

22. Inspite of the same the Commission vide Ex. 47 dated 12-3-68 did not accept the claim of Mr. Parmar, Bass and Varghese. In view of the fact that as per the office memorandum No. 102/10/01 dated 13-10-67 the Commission was authorised to transfer an individual from a cadre to another on administrative grounds without giving any claim to the individual concerned for the absorption in the cadre to which he is temporarily transferred. The Commission thus relied on Ex. 17 and tried to place Mr. Parmar in category No. III. Now so far as this category is concerned, no doubt, it inter alia states that persons who are transferred from Administration to Finance and Accounts Wing for other administrative reasons, their seniority will be fixed only from the date of posting in Finance and Accounts Wing. It appears to me that in the instant case it can hardly be said that Mr. Parmar was transferred from Administration to Finance/Accounts Wing on account of administrative grounds. To put it more clearly it may be said that there was no division in Establishment and Accounts Section earlier than on 22-1-68 so far as Navagam Project is concerned and the order at Ex. 18 dated 22-1-68 clearly shows that the work was transferred from Establishment to Accounts Section and the three persons as above were also transferred from Establishment to Accounts Section. With immediate effect, therefore, there was no question of invoking of any administrative reason in respect of such transfer. The transfers were made in view of the earlier circular which gave the instructions to all the projects to bifurcate the work and to have two sections and in such a case when the staff working in the Establishment Section was transferred to Finance and Accounts Wing. Naturally they should have absorbed in the Finance and Accounts Wing and should have been given seniority after taking into account their entire services in the corresponding grade in the Administration. It, therefore, appears to me that the company erred in not granting the request of Mr. Parmar that his seniority in the Finance Wing should be considered from the date of his joining the service. It may also be noted that inspite of the Circular at Ex. 17, the cases of Mr. Acharya, Khatwani, Sharma and Miss Keriwala were finalised as per the Circular Ex. 17, as above, but unfortunately the case of Mr. Parmar was considered as per the Circular I. v. 19 dated 13-10-67. Thus it appears to me to be quite unjust in as much it is clear that it was not the fault of Mr. Parmar that at relevant time, he was at Navagam Project; that the work of Navagam Project could not be bifurcated earlier than 22-1-68 and, therefore, the same principle that was applied in the case of others ought to have been applied in the case of Mr. Parmar as well. The Circular at Ex. 19 perhaps would not apply in the instant case in as much as in the first place the transfer of Mr. Parmar to Finance and Accounts Section on 22-1-68 was not the one that was made after the actual bifurcation was carried out by the company. It would have been a different matter if the Commission had given the option to all its employees working either in the Establishment Section or Accounts Section to have a choice as to which Section they prefer to go and after fixing their seniority in a particular section, they still wanted the help of some employees working in one section or the other temporarily perhaps the Circular at Ex. 19 would apply. But here there was no such case and, therefore, stated earlier the benefit of Ex. 17 allowing the entire service in the corresponding grade should have been given by the company to Mr. Parmar.

23. Mr. Shah's case was also referred to me and this was with a view to show that he was absorbed in the cadre of Junior Accountant vide Ex. 22 and 23 but it is not necessary to discuss in further details in view of the reasons as above. Mr. Sheth for the Commission has also urged that after Mr. Parmar was transferred to the Navagam Project in the Finance and Accounts Section but he himself had given an application of one Mr. Varghese who is working in Asstt. and the company had brought on record the xerox copy of the said application vide Ex. 44. In that case, there is an application of one Mr. Varghese who is working in Asstt.

Gr. II in Accounts Section. He has stated in his evidence that Mr. Parmar was willing to be transferred back to the Administrative Section. Mr. Parmar also stated in his application that he was interested in mutual transfer with Mr. Varghese as endorsed on 13-2-68, but below this application it appears that endorsement has been made to the effect that Shri Pathak has already been transferred to Accounts Section in lieu of Mr. Varghese. It is thus clear that the request made of Mr. Parmar that he be transferred in lieu of Mr. Varghese was, in fact, not needed to it and it does not appear that in view of this application that the company has re-transferred Mr. Parmar back to the Establishment Section. Some of the Senior Assistants who were temporary mouth of the Commission that the concerned employee was re-transferred at his own request.

24. Further, Mr. Clerk relied on the judgement of Assistant Judge, Bharuch vide Ex. 28 dated 10-10-80. In the said case, the respondent who was working as a Senior Assistant which post is now known as Assistant Grade II w.e.f. 7-3-61 was working in the Store Ledger Section in Ankleswar Project. He worked there from 7th July, 1961 and thereafter as Accounts Officer in the said project. The Store Ledger section was under the Administrative Wing. That section was bifurcated, separated in Accounts and Finance Section. Some of the Senior Assistants who were temporarily posted in the Finance and Accounts Wing, of which the Stores Ledger section was also a part. The respondent got an opportunity to exercise the option. It is alleged by the Plaintiff that the then Financial Adviser of the Ankleswar Project informed the non opting staff that no option was necessary for the staff transferred from Stores and Ledger Section as they were temporary. Thus the plaintiff was deprived of exercising the said option, but the plaintiff found that in Baroda Region such opportunity was given and thereby one Mr. D. S. Shah who was junior to the plaintiff by about 8 months got the benefit of promotion and seniority in violation of the rights for seniority and promotion. The learned Judge found that if the persons serving in Baroda Section were entitled to exercise the option, there was no reason why the persons who were serving at Ankleswar Section were not allowed to exercise such option and this was a discriminatory treatment by the company and it must be remedied by the Court by giving suitable relief and in that view of the matter in that case, the plaintiff who was deprived of exercising an option was ordered that he be given all the advantages of promotion and other benefits.

25. The judgement cited in the Special Civil Application No. 2395 of 1983. Vide Ex. 35 it appears to me, is not applicable herein as much as in that case the person was working as Topman in the Production Section requested the General Manager that his seniority in production directorate may be maintained instead in drilling directorate. This was done because he was originally from drilling section. It appears that the petitioner initially joined the service as Rigmens in drilling section and thereafter they were promoted as Topman in drilling section. They were transferred from drilling section to production section on different dates. Now the request to absorb the petitioner in production section was negatived as the petitioners were promoted to the post of Assistant Drillers (Drilling) on 19-7-80 and 31-12-82. It was in those circumstances that the Hon'ble High Court observed that if the persons who are originally recruited in Drilling Section and if the department does not consider the persons to be a surplus and, therefore, go on promoting them in the very section and they accepted those promotions and ultimately they are transferred to the department to which they belong. No grievance can be made. In the instant case, Mr. Parmar from the very inception appears to have made a request that he be absorbed in the Accounts Section and, therefore, that decision would not be applicable in the instant case. Therefore, taking into account all the facts and circumstances of the case, I am of the view that Mr. Parmar should have been absorbed in the Accounts Wing and his seniority should have been fixed considering his entire service in the Administrative Wing. In my opinion, he should be placed above Mr. D. K. Dave in the seniority list and be given the benefit as regards promotion, etc. as in the case of Mr. Dave and in consequence the benefit of difference in arrears of pay should also be granted.

I, therefore pass the following order :—

ORDER

26. The reference is allowed. Shri R. A. Parmar, Assistant Gr. II should be absorbed in the Accounts Wing and his seniority is to be fixed in that Wing considering his entire service in the Administrative Wing. He should be placed above Mr. Dave. In consequence his promotional dates be so adjusted that he would get all the benefits as in the case of Mr. D. K. Dave and the difference of pay, etc. be paid to Mr. R. A. Parmar within two months from the date of publication of this award.

27. No order as to costs.

Ahmedabad.

Dated : 12 February, 1987.

C. G. RATHOD, Presiding Officer
[No. L-30015/1/85-D.II (B)]

का.आ. 804.—आधारिक विद्याव अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिरगरेनी वालारी कम्पनी लि. कोथागुडम, जिला खस्माम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) के प्रबंधतव्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट आधारिक विद्याव में आधारिक अधिकारण हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 804.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, Khammam Distt. (A.P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd February, 1987.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)
AT HYDERABAD

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 34 OF 1984

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Singareni Collieries
Company Limited, Kothagudem,
Khammam District.(A.P.).

AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries
Company Limited, Kothagudem,
Khammam District, (A.P.)

APPEARANCES

Sarvasri A. K. Jayaprakash Rao and P. Damodar Reddy,
Advocates for the Workmen.

Sarvasri K. Srinivasa Murthy, H. K. Saigal and Kumari
G. Sudha, Advocates for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-22012/118/83-D.II(B) dated 3-4-1984 referred the following dispute under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kothagudem Collieries and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the management of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., P.O. Kothagudem Collieries are justified in not paying charge allowance to Fitters and Electricians ? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled ?"

The reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 34 of 1984 and notices were issued to the parties.

The claimis statement filed by the workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem represented by its resident seeking to direct the Respondent-Management to pay charge allowance to the categories of Fitters and Electricians who are working in Collieries from 1-1-1979 and holding that the demand of the union for charge allowance is just, fair and proper. It is mentioned that the Management refused to pay charge allowance to Fitters and Electricians who were working in the Collieries at Bellampally, Godavariukkam and Kothagudem areas and it is also mentioned that all the Fitters and Electricians of these areas are members of this Union. It is further pointed out that the workers are having 8 hours duty and the Management is extracting one hour extra per day from the date of their joining service without paying any over time wages or charges allowance, and that the same was brought to the notice of the Respondent-Management stating that they were utilising for nine hours per day contrary to the provisions of various acts and labour legislations.

(s) It is pointed out that the workmen who are Electricians and Fitters have to hand over the charge after completion of their shift hours and during the period of handing over and taking over the charge, the time being spent was one hour over and above the eight hours duty. Therefore, they were justified in seeking charge allowance or over time wages to be paid to the workmen who are working as Fitters and Electricians. Incidentally they pointed out that the Management is paying charge allowance to Overmen, Mining Sudars and Shot Fireis and the nature of duties discharged by the above mentioned categories of employees in handing and taking over the charge are one and the same whereas the respondent is paying charge allowance to the above categories of employees and denying the same benefits to the categories of the workmen belonging to Electricians and Fitters and thus the action of the Management is discriminatory, illegal and invalid. After failure of conciliation proceedings the matters was referred to the Tribunal. It is also pointed out that in a similar coal industry i.e. Westened Coal Fields, Nagpur the Management is paying charge allowance to such of those employees who are spending their time in taking and handing over the charge. So it is mentioned that irrespective of the nomenclature given where over time or charge allowance is paid the Petitioners Union wanted that the Management should pay them the said allowance from 1-1-1979 holding that their demand is justified.

4. The counter filed by the Management on 22-12-1984 that it is pointed out that different categories of workmen employed in Mines and Departments have different pay scales and other service conditions and comparison with a section of workmen for this purpose is incompatible. It is mentioned that the wage scales and other service conditions of Coal mine workers are determined by the Coal Wage Agreement, and the recent National Coal Wage Agreement III which concluded on 11-11-1983 the Mining Staff (Overmen, Sirdars & Shot Fireis) who are required to take over and hand over charge as per statute are being compensated in the coal mining industry by paying fixed amounts as over time in lieu of charge allowance. Mine Staff in Singareni Collieries are being paid charge allowance by an agreement dated 1-12-1979 with the recognised Union after verifying the practice followed at Wardha Valley Area of Western Coal Field Limited. But it is on no where in the coal industry, the Fitters and Electricians are being paid any charge allowance nor they are entitled for the such allowance, there is no justification for their demand. The system of reporting cannot be termed as handing and taking over as in the case of Supervisor staff. There are many workers like Pump Khalasi, Haulage Khalasis etc. who report to the succeeding shift workers to facilitate smooth functioning. This demand of the workmen will create chain reaction defeating the very sanctity and purpose of Bipartite Agreements to obtain uniformity in all service matters in the country. There is a tendency on the part of the workmen to form Craft Unions to promote their sectarian interests without looking in the managements interests. The Management is incurring huge losses and financially not sound to bear any extra expenditure including the alleged demand. There is a Standardisation Committee already functioning

and if there is any point or force in the demand, the Union can rightly raise this issue before the standardisation Committee.

5. Fitters and Electricians are there in all three shifts and the question of Fitters and Electricians in a particular shift to stay till the succeeding shift fitters and electricians come for work does not arise and the reports can be given to the succeeding shift fitters and electricians, as they will be present at the beginning of the shifts for giving report to them or to their superiors and go-away after the shift. It is not correct to say that the Management is extracting one hour extra per day without paying over time or charge allowance. In the normal course the shift Fitters and Electricians inform their counterparts of succeeding shift in case of any breakdown/repairs to facilitate the succeeding Fitters and Electricians to attend to work promptly after obtaining instructions from the Engineering supervisors. This cannot be termed as handing over and taking over of charge. The Mining staff in the industry are required to handover and takeover charge under Coal Mines Regulations and they are being paid some fixed amounts as over time charge allowance. On the basis of the practice prevailing in the Wardha Valley Area of Western Coal Field Limited, the Management agreed to pay charge allowance to Overmen including Head Overmen, Mining Sirdars and also Shot-Firers and all these posts are statutory posts under Coal Mines Regulations. The Union's contention that the nature of duties discharged by the Mining Staff and that of Fitters and Electricians is one and the same, is denied and not based on facts. In Western Coalfields, only the Mining Staff are being paid Overtime but not any other categories of workmen including Fitters and Electricians. Infact this issue figures while Third Joint Bipartite Committee settled the matters and the same did not figure in the final National Coal Wage Agreements signed by the parties on 11-11-1983. Therefore, it is incorrect to allege that the employees are working over time over and above the normal duty hours.

6. The workers examined seven witnesses in support of their case as W.W1 to W.W7 and marked Exs. W1 to W11 while the Management examined M.Ws 1 to 4 and marked Exs. M1 to M15.

7. Though on 1-8-1986 the workers counsel filed a petition M.P. No. 251/86 for reopening the matter for examining further evidence and allowed in the presence of both parties. It is adjourned to 17-9-1986 as the Workmen counsel was not ready on 11-8-1986. On 17-9-1986 the workmen council was present and wanted further time for getting the Western Coal Field Workers and the counsel for the Management was absent and there was no representation. The matter was adjourned as a last chance to 15-10-1986. On 15-10-1986 when the Advocate for the workmen Sri A. K. Jayaprakash Rao and Kum. Shailaja were present for the workmen and report that they have no further evidence for the workmen. The Management counsel and their authorised representative called absent and there was no representation. But the Management filed Memo in M.P. No. 327/86 and after considering the matter and after hearing the workmen counsel and their objections the said petition was rejected, and the matter is posted for arguments to 17-10-1986. On 17-10-1986 the matter is again posted to 6-11-1986 and on 6-11-1986 Sri A. K. Jayaprakash Rao objected for giving any further time and filed Memo and expressed his willingness to argue the matter. As there is no representation from the Management and nobody was also present it is finally adjourned to 18-11-1986 with a notice being directed to be served upon the Management about their absence in a part heard matter which is pending. On 18-11-1986 it is found that all the parties namely Chief Executive Director, the Executive Director, Bellampally, Executive Director, Godavrikhan Executive Director, Kothagudem acknowledged the said notices were sent by ordinary post and having found that it is office mistake, they were directed to be sent again by registered post acknowledgement due on 26-11-1986 and the office issued all the notices to the above mentioned parties by RP A/D and the acknowledgements were received on 26-11-1986 after service. Inspite of service of notice on them the Management was called absent and it is adjourned to 9-12-1986 and at the request of workmen counsel it is adjourned to 10-12-1986 and to 11-12-1986. Again on

10-12-1986 the management sent a Memo which is numbered as M.P. No. 464/86 which was received on 10-12-1986 at 1-30 p.m. stating that they are moving the application for transfer of their cases from this Tribunal. The Workmen counsel took notice of the same and the matter was posted to 3-1-1987. After hearing Sri P. Damodhar Reddy for the Workmen and also considering the averment in M. P. No. 464/86 along with the counter filed by workmen counsel on 3-1-1987 the said Memo was rejected by giving valid reasons. Finally on 7-1-1987 as the Management did not adduce any evidence and as there was no representation it is treated that the arguments are closed.

8. It is interesting to note at the outset that the evidence of both sides was over by 29-1-1986 by which time the workmen examined W.W1 to W.W7 and marked Exs. W1 to W7 and the Management also examined M.W1 to M.W4 and marked Exs. M1 to M15. Thereafterwards it is the workers who wanted to adduce additional evidence by examining the witnesses from Western Coal Fields to justify their demand that those Electricians and Fitters were also being paid charge allowance or over time allowance. Finally the workers themselves reported that they have no further evidence. So the entire evidence is over by 29-1-1986 and M.P. No. 251/86 filed for further evidence by the workmen was closed on 15-10-1986 as the workers themselves reported that they are not proceeding further with additional evidence. The workers argued their case while the Management for their reasons best known to themselves refused to participate the proceedings from 17-9-1986 onwards and they filed M.P. No. 327/86 and they also were given notice about their absence and that the matter was posted for their arguments. Though they were given another two months time they filed another M.P. No. 464/86 stating that they are moving the matter for transfer of all cases from this Tribunal and though the Tribunal waited till 7-1-1987 no such orders were forthcoming. In fact the Management curiously was giving such indirect threats that they were moving for transfer by filing memos without any substance and no stay orders were granted in any matter and even in one matter when this Tribunal had occasion to pass orders in M. P. No. 278/86 in I.D. No. 41/85 dt. 4-9-1986 and made it clear that all the matters on such frivolous petitions cannot be deferred and even in Writ Petition M.P. No. 15951/86 filed by the Management their request was rejected for stay of proceedings in the matter giving certain directions and they were no stay proceedings received in this I.D. No. 34/84 though the Management mentioned in M.P. No. 327/86 which is filed in October 1986 and also in M.P. No. 464/86 which is filed later in 1986 and also in M.P. No. 464/86 which is received in this Tribunal on 10-12-1986 that they were moving for transfer. It is not their case that they have got further evidence of that they have arguments to be addressed for which they want time. Thus after giving ample opportunity to the Management and also after sufficient notice their arguments were treated as closed on 7-1-1987 and the matter is reserved for Award.

9. W.W1 is one Afzal Basha, Diesel Operator promoted as Fitter in 1976. He mentioned that he is a Member of the Singareni Collieries Engineering Workers Union and his duty timing starts from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. But it is his case that he reported duty 1½ hour early i.e. at 7.30 p.m. and take lamp and go to the dress room to change their dress and the night shift Fitters comes and gives a report what was to be done and what has to be done and in case he reported any breakdown of machinery with reference to hauler or pumpsets it will be noted and the taking the concerned drills with the number of workers required for preparation, and it is his case that they will be in the Mine till 4.00 p.m. and then come to the surface and hand over the implements and also to give about the work done by them till the successor and the concerned officers it will be taken another half an hour and they are working 8 hours while the Management paying charge allowance cum-over time allowance to Overmen, Mining Sirdar and Shot Firers. The same is not being paid to them for the extra work. According to him in Western Coal Fields situated in Madhya Pradesh. The charge allowance or over time is being at the rate of each hour for overtime and they are invariably over time every day for them and Union has taken up their demand for overtime and charge allowance for all workers from 1-1-1979

10. W.W2 is an Electrician by name Sri Nagaraj Sichari. It is his case that the duty timings are from 7.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. but they take about one hour for charge taking over from the night shift person, they sign in muster roll book by 7.00 a.m. they take the report from Underground Electricians about the conditions of functioning of the Electric Equipment in the underground. According to him they are spending one hour extra from 7.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. as they come to report the succeeding Electrician by way of report about the functioning of the electrical equipment in the underground and get it confirmed by J. E. or A. E. He also deposed that they should be paid overtime/charge allowance from 1-1-1979 and the same is being paid in the Western Coal Fields for such workers.

11. W.W3 is the Electrician by name D. Sunjeeva Rao. He too corroborates the evidence of his colleagues in this regard that they were working beyond 8 hours for one hour extra and there is no lunch break in the underground and they are not paid any over time or charge allowance for extra working hour and such overtime is being paid in the Western Coal fields by the Management.

12. W.W4 is one S. Anantha Rao who is a Fitter working since 1969. He too mentioned about their duties and taking and handing over implements and report to A. E. or J. E., this will take hour extra and that they are not paid over time or charge allowance and asserted that in the Western Coal Fields the Electricians and Fitters are paid such over time allowance.

13. W.W5 is a Fitter at Yeildandu Division. According to him there were instances when there is no proper handing over or taking over. Charge sheets were being given to workmen and he quoted an instance where charge sheets were issued to Mallesham, Fitter Bhasker Reddy, Fitter, Rajuiah, Electricians who worked at Ramagundam for not handing over charge. He also mentioned that one Laxminarayan, Pump Driver were not allowed to be relieved without the succeeding Pump Driver taking over charge from him. He marked the relevant document as Ex. W3 to W6 and no extra wages were paid. According to him they are entitled for charge allowance for the extra work by them in respect of handing over and taking over charge.

14. W.W6 is an Electrician by name A. VYKUNTAM. According to him he is attending to duty from 7.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. in the first shift and the night shift Electrician after noting the particulars of the machinery he hands over the book to him, then he meets the Engineer who entrust him with the work and he comes out of the Incline by 3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. and then again note down the particulars of the machinery and the functioning in the book and the second shift Electrician comes and takes over charge from him and it will take place at about 4.00 p.m.

15. W.W7 is one B. Rajamallu who is working as Electrician. Motilal Khani, Ramakrishnapuram. He too corroborates the evidence of his colleagues stating that they were working for about one hour extra and that he is a Member of the Union and their Union has taken up claiming charge allowance or over time allowance.

16. On behalf of the Management M.W1 is the Superintendent of Mines working as Manager, Gautham Khani at Kothagudem deposed that as Mine Manager he is over all incharge of the Mine and administrative head also. He is responsible for the production and safety. He deposed that the Manager, Assistant Manager, Under Managers Engineers, Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shot Firers are some of the statutory posts in the Mines. According to him the Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shot Firers are supervisory posts and the workmen work under their control. He filed the coal mines regulations which are followed by them as per Ex. M7. According to him as per Ex. M7 whenever a work is completed at the end of the shift Shotsirers, Overman and Mining Sirdars have to necessarily handover to the succeeding Mining Sirdar, Overmen and Shot Firer for the next shift and while handing over they would write detail report in the prescribed proforma Safety, availability of working places, availability of materials and conditions of ventilators,

props etc. The model form is marked as Exs. M8, M9 and M10. Similarly there are special columns for handing over reports by the Shot firer who deals with blasting operation as per Exs. M8 to M10.

17. According to him the Electricians and Fitters are working in the Mines as maintenance staff, they attend to the breakdowns of machinery and any stoppage of work relating to electrical work but the Electricians and Fitters are not Statutory posts but they are employed in any other workmen working in the Mine. According to him as per the statute required number of Electricians and Fitters are posted to work in the Mine. Thus Electricians and Fitters have no obligation of handing over charge to their succeeding persons. They only write reports and inform the shift supervisors if there are any breakdowns etc., and leave the Mine at the shift time and go. He filed Ex. M11 Fitters report register and Ex. M12 is Electrician Report register. At the end of the shift the incoming and outgoing Supervisors will be at the spot and receive the report and outgoing supervisors receive report from the Electricians and Fitters and hands over charge to the incoming Supervisors who will allocate the work to the Electricians and Fitters in the succeeding shifts. According to him wages are revised from time to time under the N. C. W. A III and the same are applicable to Electricians and Fitters also and the Management is extracting under the job description under the Wage Agreement only. It is also pointed out that at no time the Electricians and Fitters raised the issue of charge allowance in another charter of demand at any stage before Joint Bipartite Committee. He accepted that Shot Firers and Mining Sirdars and Overmen are getting charge allowance as per Ex. M13. He filed J.B.C.C. Report it was sent by the parties on 11-11-1983 under Ex. M14. It is further mentioned that this Union is a craft union and it is not a major Union which is affiliated to H.M.S. and which is party to N.C.W.A. III. It is also mentioned that once this is conceded there will be no difference and similar category people who would also demand for such allowance.

18. M.W2 is Divisional, Engineer, Kothagudem. He is incharge of maintenance of Mining machinery. According to him his Department consist of Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Junior Engineer, Supervisors, Charge hands including all Tradesmen Fitters and Electricians. He deposed that Fitters and Electricians are the last category in his department. It is his case that Plant is periodically maintained and execution of all works in the general shift some Mines have Executive Engineer and Assistant Engineers whereas some have got Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers. According to him these Shift Engineers who are on daily duty do early planning gives instructions take instructions from their superiors and carry out works. According to him the general Fitters and Electricians are normally employed for new installations and over-hauling of the machinery, shift electricians and fitters are employed for attending to the shift duties and when required. He admitted that the Electricians and Fitters after completion of shift duties workmen will write report and deliver to the charge-hand or Engineer whoever is available and leave the workspot. Normally the incoming Fitters and Electricians are available at the time of outgoing Fitters and Electricians and they work as per their schedule. According to him there is nothing like handing over at the charge by the Fitters or Electricians to the succeeding man of this category except giving report to the work done to the chargeman.

19. MW3 is Deputy Chief Engineer, Kothagudem. According to him the Electrical Supervisor supervises installation and maintenance operation that the electrical workmen works under the Mine following the Indian Electricity Rules and general maintenance is done by the general shift electricians and the shift Fitters and Electricians look after electrical and mechanical breakdowns if any during the shift. According to him the Electricians and Fitters need not hand over the charge at the end of their work as Mining Staff. He denied that the Electricians and Fitters are handing over and taking over charge during the commencement of the shift or at the end of the shift.

20. M.W4 is the Personnel Manager, Kothagudem. According to him the correspondence made by them in this regard with reference to Western Coal Fields showing that no charge allowance is paid as marked as Ex. M15. The nature of duties are same for the Fitters and Electricians in both Western Coal Fields and Singareni Collieries. He conceded that he did not personally visit the Western Coal Fields but received documents from the authority not less than the Director (Personnel) Western Coal Fields and he was not aware that any workman like Electricians and Fitters are paid over time charges or not.

21. The admitted facts are the Petitioner Trade Union which is registered under the Trade Union Act represented by Singareni Collieries Engineering Workers Union wanted that there should be payment of charge allowance or overtime allowance to Fitters and Electricians. According to the Management they are not entitled for such charge allowances. It is admitted by the Management that they are paying charge allowance to Overmen, Mining Sirdar and Shot Firer in the Mines as per Ex. M6 dated 27-4-1983 Exs. M6 and M14 are one and the same. Now the workers case is as per Ex. W1 that the workmen who are working as Electrician and Fitters have to hand over the charge after completion of their shift hours and during the period of handing over and taking over charge considerable time is being spent for about one hour and they were thus doing more than eight hours duty and thus made a demand for charge allowance or over time wages to be paid to the Fitters and Electricians. The Management evidence would show that the Fitters and Electricians attend to the breakdowns of machinery and any stoppage of work relating to electrical work, it is their case that they are not statutory posts. But it is also admitted by M.W1 that Fitters and Electricians are to be posted to work in a Mine and that they were right to report and inform the Shift Supervisors if there are any breakdowns and they leave the Mine at the shift time and go. To substantiate this same they marked Shift Fitters report as Ex. M11 and Electricians Report as Ex. M12. On the other hand it is the case of the Management that in the case of Shot Firer and Overmen and Mining Sirdars they have got different forms and special columns to report. Ex. M8 is the Overmen daily report and Ex. M9 is Mining Sirdars Report and Ex. M10 is Shot Firer daily report. From this it is contended that the report maintained under Exs. M11 and M12 are according to the Management are only reports of Electricians and Fitters are not equal to Exs. M8 to M10. It is admitted by the Management that they are paying charge allowance to Overmen, Mining Sirdars and Shot Firers and the report maintained by them are marked as Ex. M8 to M10. It is the case of the Management that the Electricians and Fitters are not expected to write any report. It is conceded by the Management in the evidence of M.W1 and they have to write report and inform the Supervisors regarding the breakdowns if any, and the Overman or Under Manager will arrange the work in the next shift and in the next shift also outgoing supervisors will be on the spot and receive the report from the outgoing Electricians and Fitters and hand over charge to the incoming Supervisor who will allocate the work to Fitters and Electricians in the succeeding shifts. In other words according to M.W1 though the Electricians and Fitters submit the report, it is the case of the Management that there is no obligation on the part of the Fitters and Electricians to wait at the end of the shift and hand over the charge to the succeeding Electrician and Fitters as in the case of Mining Staff, Overman, Mining Sirdars and Shot Firers.

22. First of all even Exs. M8, M9 and M10 merely mentions that the particular daily reports contain that he carefully examined the working of parts which were under his charge and there is no indicate in all these forms that he handing over the same to succeeding Overmen or the Mining Sirdar or Shot Firers as the case may be. So what is deposited by M.W1 that there is a special column in handing over report which are filed as per Ex. M8 to M10 and they should wait for the succeeding persons for their respective cadre to take over and explain to them about the position of the work and safety is not indicated. There is nothing like succeeding person except in the case of Overman. Column 'K' there is a column saying that convenience with the successor if any strictly speaking the evi-

dence of M.W1 did not show by any tangible evidence that there is nothing to be in writing of the reports by the Fitters and Electricians when they go out or when they come in with reference to nature of duties. The question of handing over and taking is matter of coincidence an anybody who is expected to write a report while going out is doing it regarding the work turned up by him in a short form as a report where there is any break down of machinery or any stoppage of due to electrical deficiency etc. or any breakdowns in the maintenance. So the succeeding man has to go through it or he should be given instructions by the Managing Staff who those defects should be rectified even as per Exs. M11 and M12. So it cannot be said that the Electricians and Fitters reports are only formal one and there is nothing like handing over and taking over of Fitters report by the person going out. It is meant to be read by the succeeding man. Similarly Fitters breakdowns or stoppage of work, it is supposed to be attended by taking guidance from the superiors. But the Management cannot link the responsibilities of Fitters and Electricians with the duties of Pump Driver, Fan Khalasi, Manshies Hauler Driver stating that they also give reports and therefore they demand charge allowance. If they are writing reports and the same consume more than eight hours duty if Overman, Mining Sirdars and Shot Firers are entitled for charge allowance as per Ex. M8 to M10 reports I do not find any reason why there should be discrimination for Electricians and Fitters whose reports are specifically shown under Exs. M11 and M12 so as to say that they are only short reports and that they do not require one hour time. The principle involved in this case is if the workman is asked to give a report and when it is admitted that he is giving a report and succeeding Fitters and Electricians is made known about the reports known by the Supervisors so as to follow the working, the next shift, it cannot be said that it will not take considerable time for writing the report. When compared with Ex. M11 and M12 with Exs. M8 to M10, I do not find that these reports of Electricians and Fitters take short time to moreover it is the admitted case of the Management even that Shot Firers, Mining Sirdar and Overmen, were gave incharge allowance only under an agreement, Ex. M13 from 1979 or so. It was not a case where the Shot Firer and Mining Sirdars and Overmen were given charge allowance as a matter of fact without demand or without any dispute. Ex. M13 itself would show that they too agitated for such charge allowance and got the charge allowance ultimately settled as per Ex. M13. Even a careful perusal of Ex. M6 or M14 would show that the charge allowance regarding the allowances on 29th April, 1983 there was discussion and Bipartite Settlement 12.3 would show regarding the allowance "(i) charge allowance" "it was agreed that the existing practice in different companies with regard to the payment of allowances whether it is called charge allowance, Overtime Allowance etc., to certain categories of statutory staff, such as, Overman, Mining Sirdar and Shot-firer and any other categories who are being paid such allowance, would be collected and a note on the same will be circulated to all members. It was also agreed that the various categories who are required to take over and hand over charge may be listed for further discussion". So it cannot be said that the Bipartite Settlement completely negatived the case of Electricians and Fitters but admittedly submit reports, while going out and attend to the repairs and maintenance and stoppage of work and breakdowns. So Ex. M14 will infact justify the case of the workmen in this case to a great extent. If Ex. M13 mentions only with reference to the Shot Firers, Mining Sirdars and Overmen it did not mean others did not ask for it or others case were negatived. Ex. M14, on the other hand clearly mentions that the Management should list out the various categories who are required to take over and hand over the charge for further discussions. Now admittedly fitters and Electricians are doing more than eight hours duty. Ex. M11 and M12 reports required some time to be devoted by them for writing the said reports regarding the maintenance of the machinery and

failure or breakdown, if any, while coming out. The question whether he is spending one hour or not is a matter of appreciation and none of these reports Exs. M11 and M12 would show when actually the Fitters and Electricians came out and how many time he spent for writing the report. Thus these Exs. M11 and M12 did not show any timings for writing reports by the Supervisory staff, it cannot be said that the Electricians and Fitters do not spend one hour i.e. 1/2 hour for coming in advance and 1/2 hour while going out after shift while giving reports. They have come 1/2 hour in advance to get instructions and see what the previous man has done and to receive instructions about the breakdown and stoppage of work and then he takes 1/2 hour to write when he comes out the work done by him as well as draw backs if any to be pointed out. Further the oral evidence of workers WW1 to WW7 would show that they were spending one hour extra by spending 1/2 hour before coming in advance and 1/2 hour while going out for verification and writing such reports which according to them nothing short of handing over and taking over and Ex. M8 merely showed that there is a column for taking over and conference, if any, it cannot be said that Exs. M11 and M12 will not involve the duties of handing over and taking over and that merely write the reports and go.

23. When the workers made hue and cry that similar charge allowance payment were done in Western Coal Fields and when they also adduced evidence to that effect, the Management examined M.W4 as the last witness who is a Personnel Manager. The Management marked Exs. M15 to show that they got a letter from the Director (Personnel) stating that with reference to the letter of the Chief Personnel Officer, Singareni Collieries Company Limited dated 1st July 1986 that having to inform that no charge allowance (extra) struck down without initials is being paid to the Fitters and Electricians in Western Coal Fields. Now a specific question was put to M.W4 that no charge allowance "extra" is being paid to Fitters and Electricians in Western Coal Fields and the witness said he could not know. In fact M.W4 did not visit the Western Coal Fields and the word 'extra' is struck off and it is not initialed. Who struck it and if so why it was struck off was not properly explained by M.W4. M.W4 is simply asked to mark Ex. M15 as if he is only doing a messenger's job. Ex. M15 is not properly proved and there are corrections in it and there are no initials either by Sri G. R. Bhandari or the Chief Personnel Officer who received it were not examined to prove Ex. M15. M.W4 expressed his ignorance about the contents of Ex. M15 and he could not say who struck off the word "extra". So Ex. M15 is not a reliable document and it is not proved also properly. In the said circumstances the oral evidence of W.W1 to W.W7 would show that these Western Coal Fields Fitters and Electricians were also being paid charge allowance or over time allowance. It is immaterial whether it is called over time allowance or charge allowance but it is an allowance for extra hours of duty. Even under Ex. W1 would show that there was circular issued by the Singareni Collieries Company to Fitters and Electricians that since many years it is the practice of Fitters and Electricians to take charge from preceding Fitters and Electricians and also report the work done during the shift in detail to give an idea as to what is required to be arranged for next shift before distribution of work to the workmen. Further it is said that B. Ramachander was not giving or taking charge nor reporting to the Executive Engineer regarding the work done and therefore he was given

a Memo stating that disciplinary action is liable to be taken against him. In fact Ex. W2 would show that the demand No. 10 with reference to charge allowance to the Trade-men it is clearly mentioned in page 2 of Ex. W2 that a payment for charge allowance to Fitters and Electricians had already been referred for adjudication as per the Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-22012/118/83-D, III (B) dated 3-4-1984 and thus the said demand was not considered in the Wage agreement. The said reference is no other than the present reference which is the subject matter of dispute. Ex. W3 would also show that Mallesh, Fitter was given a charge sheet stating that he did not report to the Shift incharge at the time of shift end and that he refused to give report and therefore it amounts to misconduct punishable under Section 16(1) and 16(6). Ex. W4 would also show that the Electricians and Fitters had not given any report at the shift ending and therefore he is punishable. Ex. W5 would also show that Rajiah, Electrician was also given Memos stating that he was misconducting himself by not giving maintenance report at the shift end to the Shift Incharge. Further Ex. W7 would show the form of appointment or authorisation of competent persons under the Mines Act as per proforma would show that one N. Venkat Rao, Fitter is shown as authorised Fitter in the Mine. So it is statutory tradesmen who is bound to give a report and Ex. W8 would show that the duties of competent persons under the mines Regulations' Act and even Ex. W9 would show that A. Rayakanakaish, Electrician were given charge sheet for not giving report to the Assistant Engineer and stating that it amounted to misconduct. This was done in 1982. One V. Appa Rao was given a charge sheet on 17-11-1982 that he failed to give report being an Electrician to superiors and that it amounted negligence that he is liable for disciplinary action under Ex. W10. Even Ex. W11 which is dated 13-11-1984 would show that Md. Ameeruddin, Fitter was given such Memo on the ground that he did not give report of work done at the end of his shift to his boss. Therefore even before the reference as per Ex. W10 and W11 there were cases when Electricians and Fitters were charge sheeted for not giving reports about the work done to the competent persons. Moreover there is a circular as per Ex. W1 that these persons who take charge from the preceding shift Fitters and Electrician should give charge to succeeding Fitters and Electricians and report the work done. So this is established that these people are also doing the work similar to that of Mining Sirdars, Overmen and Shot Firer. So on the basis of Exs. W1 to W11 coupled with Ex. M14 I hold on the basis of oral evidence and documentary evidence that the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, is not justified in not paying the charge allowance to Fitters and Electricians and these Fitters and Electricians who are working in Singareni Collieries Company Limited from 1-1-1979 are entitled for the charge allowance as is being paid to Mining Sirdars, Overman and Shot Firers in the Singareni Collieries Company Limited as the duties are similar and that involve handing over and taking over charge.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 31st day of January, 1987.

Sd/-

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined
for the Workmen :

W.W1 Afzal Basha
 W.W2 Nagaraju Sihari
 W.W3 D. Sanjeeva Rao
 W.W4 S. Anantha Rao
 W.W5 N. Venkat Rao
 W.W6 A. V. Ykuntam
 W.W7 B. Rajamallu.

M. W1 A. Purushotam
 M. W2 Y. Rama Mohan Rao
 M.W3. G. K. Rao
 M.W4 P. C Tomar.

Documents marked for the Workmen

- Ex. W1 Letter No. GDK 7/05-F/82/870, dt. 21-2-1983 addressed to B. Ramchander by Dy. C.M.E. GDK. No 7 Incline directing him to report to J. E. or A.E., otherwise disciplinary action will be taken.
- Ex. W2 No. L-22011(16)/84-D.III(B) dt. 18-10-84 from Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi with regard to Industrial Disputes between the Management of S.C. Co. Ltd. and their workmen, represented by S.C. Engineering Workers Union over a charter of 73 demands.
- Ex. W3 Charge Sheet dt. 7-6-85 issued to Mallesham, Fitter R/B by the Colliery Manager, GDK No. 5 Incline, S.C. Co. Ltd.,
- Ex. W4 Charge Sheet dt. 2-5-85 issued to P Bhasker Reddy, Fitter by the Dy. C.M.E. GDK No. 10 Incline, S.C. Co. Ltd., Ramagundam Division-IV.
- Ex. W5 Charge Sheet dt. 23-5-1985 issued to Ch. Rajaiah, Electrician by the Colliery Manager, GDK No. 10 Incline of S.C. Co. Ltd.
- Ex. W6 Instructions dt. 24-4-83 issued to S. Laxminarayana by the Dy. C.M.E. GDK No 5A Incline with regard to not to leave the pumps installed at their mine before relieved by another pump khalasi and details of charge about the condition of the pump has been given by him to his reliever.
- Ex. W7 Form of Appointment or authorisation of competent persons under Coal Mines Regulations 1957 Mines Act, 1952 issued to N. Venkat Rao.
- Ex. W8 True Copy of the competent person Mines Regulations 1957, Clause No. 36.
- Ex. W9 Photostat copy of the Charge Sheet No. 21/ CS/306 dt. 30-12-84 issued to A. Rayakanakaiah, Electrician by the Superintendent of Mines No. 21 Incline.
- Ex. W10 Charge Sheet dt. 17-11-82 issued to V. Appa Rao, Electrician, by the Dy. C.M.E. GDK 8A Incline.
- Ex. W11 Charge Sheet dt. 13-12-82 issued to Md. Ameeruddin, Fitter by the Superintendent of Mines GDK No. 9A Incline.

Documents marked for the Management.

- Ex. M1 Sirdar's report of daily examination of the Mine.
- Ex. M2 Overman's daily report.
- Ex. M3 Shotfirer's daily report book.
- Ex. M4 Photostat copy of Progress Report on action taken on the decisions of the 12th meeting held on 25th to 27th April 1983.
- Ex. M5 Copy of the charter of demands submitted to the Chairman Coal India by Joint action Committee Trade Union in Coal consisting of AITUC, CITU, HMS, BMS, INTUC (Dara group) UTUC.
- Ex. M6 Photostat copy of the Joint Bipartite committee for Coal Industry, Coal India Limited, Calcutta with regard to III JBCCI.

Ex. M7 Copy of the Coal Mines Regulations 1957.

Ex. M8 Copy of the Overman's daily report.

Ex. M9 Copy of the Sirdars report daily examination of the Mine.

Ex. M10 Copy of the Shotfirer's daily report book.

Ex. M11 Fitter report Book from 29-10-85.

Ex. M12 Electrician report book for the year 1985.

Ex. M13 Photostat copy of the Minutes of the divisions held on 1st December, 1979 on the two strike notices bearing Nos. GS/MS/Strike/685/79 dt. 9-10-79 and GS/MS, Strike/752/79 dt. 12-11-79 issued by the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union on behalf of the Mining Staff.

Ex. M14 Photostat copy of the Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industrial Coal India Limited, Calcutta with regard to III J. Beel.

Ex. M15 Letter dt. 11-7-86 addressed to the Chief Personnel Officer, Singareni Collieries Company, Limited, Kothagudem Collieries by the Director (Personnel) Western Coal fields Limited, Nagpur with regard to charge allowance to fitters and Electricians.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal

[No. L-22012/118/83-D.III(B)]

का. धा. 805.—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की भारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भैसर्स सिगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, रामगुण्डम हैवीजन II के प्रबंधतान से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में ओद्योगिक अधिकारण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 805.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Ramagundam Division-II and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd February, 1987.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)
AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 42 of 1984

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam Division II P.O. Godavarikhani, District Karimnagar (AP).

AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam Division-II, P.O. Godavarikhani, District Karimnagar.

APPEARANCES :

Sri D. S. R. Varma, Advocate and Sri B. Ganga Rao, Chief Vice President, Singareni Collieries Workers Union for the Workmen.

Sarvashri K. Srinivasa Murthy, H. K. Saigal and G. Sudha, Advocate—for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-22012/13/84-D.II(D) dated 12-7-1984 referred the following dispute under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam Division-II and their workman to this Tribunal for adjudication :

'Whether the management of Messrs Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Ramagundam Division-II are justified in reverting Sri Enugu Chandraiah, Tub Repairing Mastry, GDK 5A Incline from Category V to Cat. IV ? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?'

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 42 of 1984 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. The claims statement filed by the Workman of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam Division-II requesting the cancel the reversion of Sri Enugu Chandraiah from Category V to Category IV and to retain him in the promoted Category V. It is mentioned that E. Chandraiah, Tub repairing mastry GDK 5A Incline was promoted from Category IV to Category V with effect from 5th May 1983 after giving him trade test. In the letter of promotion given by the Management it was clearly mentioned that his confirmation would depend upon the satisfactory conduct and report regarding the workman and attendance during the period of three months. The workman in dispute was promoted with effect from 5th May 1983. On 9th August 1983 the Management issued a letter stating that the promotion given to him is treated as cancelled and he is reverted back to Category IV wages. Thus the workman worked for more than five months without any bad remarks and in spite of good work and a conduct and attendance he has been demoted without any charge sheet or warning letter to him. The action of the Management demoting him from Cat. V to Cat. IV wages is wrongful, illegal and unjustified. As per the Company Standing Orders and also principles of natural justice the workman cannot be demoted without any reasonable cause is shown during the period of prohibition. Thus the said reversion is wrong, illegal and unjustified.

3. The Management filed a counter stating that there is a specific job described and categorisation for Tub-repairing/Making mastry in Coal Wage Board they are entitled for Category IV only. The job description of Tub-repairing/Making Maistries reads the following "Blacksmith and their mazdoors generally do all tub-repairs including fastening the tub blocks to the frame with bolts and nuts". This is written in the Wage Board in Category-IV (Skilled Junior). The workmen concerned working in Tub repairing mastry in Category II and he was promoted as Tub repairing mastry in Category IV with effect from 16-1-1980.

4. There is a cadre scheme for tradesmen like electricians and Fitters which are placed in Category IV, V and VI as per which the tradesmen who have completed three years of service in Category IV are considered for placement in Category V on the basis of assessment of their work and conduct. The Circular dt. 22-8-1981 was issued by the Chief General Manager, Kothagudam to all the Mines and Departments informing that review of promotions from Category IV to V for Tradesman can be done twice as on 1st March and 1st September in a year as against the earlier practice of only once in a year i.e. as on 1st March only. So the cadre scheme is specifically applicable to Tradesmen only and not applicable to the Tub-repairing Maistries who are not tradesmen.

5. The Deputy Chief Mining Engineer/Colliery Manager of GDK 5A Incline submitted proposals for promoting Sri P. Chandraiah, Tub-Repairing Mastry from Category IV to Category V with effect from 1-3-1983 on the assumption that he is also entitled to Cat. V on completion of three years of service under the circular referred to the above under a mistaken assumption that he was also a Tradesmen promotion order from Cat. IV to Cat. V. Thus on this erroneous proposal the said promotion order was given. It was given by mistake and the same was noticed and found that he is not eligible for automatic promotion from Cat. IV to Cat. V

on completion of three years on par with Tradesmen. Therefore another order was issued by cancelling promotion by a specific order. The workman who was promoted erroneously from Cat. IV to Cat. V purported to be based on the circular referred above cannot get a vested right to continue as the said circular has no application in his case and it relates only to Tradesmen and the workman who is Tub-Repairing Mastry does not come under the Category of Tradesmen. For the first time cadre scheme for Tradesmen was evolved in the year 1976 wherein it was specified that all the Tradesmen with three years service in Category IV (except Masons, Tub-Repairing/Making Maistries and Bit Grinders) will be eligible for promotion to Category V the effect of it is that the Cadre Scheme is not applicable to the Tub-Repairing/Making Mastry. They are specifically excluded from category of tradesmen. There are number of job repairing and making maistries who have put in longer service in dispute and any undue concession granted to a workman out of the way would result in multiple claims. Therefore the Management rectified this mistake. It is true that he worked for five months and Category V and was paid wages of Cat. V also the reversion is not by way of penal action. So the action of the Management is only a correction of its own mistake and the same cannot be termed as wrongful, illegal and unjustified.

6. The reference was received in this Tribunal on 21-7-84 and notices of the same was received by both parties by 17-8-1984. Claims statement was received in Tribunal on 17-8-1984 and Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy and Miss. G. Sudha and Sri H. K. Saigal filed vakalat and counter for the Management after five adjournments on 17-1-1985. Thereafterwards Sri D.S.R. Varma, filed his vakalat for workmen after six adjournments. Thereafterwards, finally the matter is posted for enquiry and on 6-8-1986 W.W.1 is examined and Exs. W1 to W3 were marked and posted for workman evidence is closed and it is posted for Management's evidence. In fact on the same day Sri B. Ganga Ram filed a Memo stating his unwillingness to come again for cross examination, the Management should pay to and fro charges. Actually the said Memo is numbered as M.P. No. 257/86 and on 1-9-1986 G. Sudha counsel for the Respondent-Management present and after hearing her the petition is allowed on payment of Rs. 80.00 to W.W.1 by the Management as costs and it is posted for cross examination of W.W.1 to 29-9-1986.

7. On 29-9-1986 the Management and its counsel called absent. There was no representation. Sri D.S.R. Varma counsel for the workmen present and reported that costs awarded on 1-9-1986 was not paid by the management and hence W.W.1 is not present for being cross examined by the Management. Then it is mentioned if the Management is intending to cross examine W.W.1 they should pay to and fro charges of Rs. 80.00 to the workman as awarded on 1-9-1986 and the matter was posted for cross examination of W.W. 1 to 27-10-1986. On 27-10-1986 both parties not present and it is adjourned for cross examination of W.W.1 to 18-11-1986. On 18-11-1986 B. Ganga Ram, Trade Union Leader as well as Sri D.S.R. Varma, Advocate are present for the workman. They filed a Memo stating that the evidence of W.W.1 be closed as the Management did not cross examine or and comply with the orders of 1-9-1986. Infact the cost of Rs. 80.00 was directed to be paid by the Management in the presence of Miss G. Sudha counsel for the Management, when she was present on the date i.e. on 1-9-1986 and thereafterwards the said amount is not paid and management was also not present to represent. The workman counsel and their Trade Union Leader were present. Hence on 18-11-1986 in the given circumstance it is treated that the evidence of W.W.1 was closed and posted for Managements evidence to 4-12-1986.

8. On 4-12-1986 when Management and their representative were not present and when no evidence is let in on their behalf it is adjourned to 20-12-1986. Sri D. S. R. Varma Counsel for the Workmen present on 20-12-1986 filed a Memo stating that the workmen evidence was closed on 6-8-1986 and also mentioned how matter was kept pending for W.W.1 cross examined on payment of cost till 18-11-86. He mentioned that the conduct of the Management is not coming forward either to cross examine W.W.1 or to adduce their evidence amounted to harassment of workman and that

the witness was being harassed without being cross examined and therefore that no more adjournments should be given for the evidence of the Management. It is also pointed out that the Management authorised representative had not represented in the matter for a considerable time stating whether they had any reasonable cause. In the said circumstances it is treated that the Management evidence is nil and posted for arguments. On 22-12-1986 the workmen counsel completed their arguments and it is again adjourned to 30-12-1986 for managements arguments if any. On 30-12-1986 as there were no arguments addressed by the Management, it is reserved for Award.

9. W.W.1 is the workman who was promoted from First March 1983 from Category IV to V vide office order ex. W1. According to him he passed the trade test and he was given promotion to Cat. V. There were three tub Repairer Maisters who were promoted from Category IV to V in the workshop at GDK. He mentioned their names as T. Rajaiah, Katla Yellaiah and K. Rajamouli. He filed the said order as Ex. W2 to show the same and the said office order is dated 23-12-1979. According to him these three people are still working in Cat. V and they were reverted from Category V to IV. According to him in GDK Incline one Seshagiri, Satyanarayana and Arola Lingaiah are in Cat. V in the workshop and they are continued as such in GDK 6A Incline. There is one Ram Reddy in Cat. V as Tub repairer. According to him the order of promotion under Ex. W1 it is stated that his work is satisfactory for a period of three months that he will be confirmed in Category V. He filed Ex. W3 to show that he was down graded by an order dt. 7-8-1983 from 9th August 1983 stating that his promotion is cancelled on the ground that it is issued inadvertently. According to him during his period of service in Category V for five months there were no complaints or charge sheets against for unsatisfactory work. Therefore he requested that he should be reinstated in Cat. V Tub repairs from time of his reversion.

10. Admittedly Sri E. Chandraiah who is working as Tub repair maistry in Category IV was promoted to Category V by the Management under Orders issued under Ex. W1 dt. 5-5-1983. He was promoted with effect from 1-3-1983 as Tub repair maistry. It is mentioned that he will be on probation for a period of three months and his confirmation would depend upon earning satisfactory reports with regard to his work, attendance and conduct during the probation period. The Management did not dispute this order but it is his case of the Management as per the counter filed by them that there is a specific job description and categorisation for tub repairing/making maistry in Coal Ware Board and they are entitled for Category IV only. As the tub description of tub repairing/making maistry indicated as "Blacksmith and their mazdoors generally do all tub repairs including fastening the tub blocks to the frame with bolts and nuts. Now it is also the case of the Management that there is cadre scheme for tradesman like electrician, fitters who are in Category VI, V and IV as for which the tradesmen who have completed three years of service in Category IV will be considered for placement in Category V on the basis organisation of their work and conduct. The Management relied upon a Circular dt. 22-8-1981 issued by the Chief General Manager, Kothagudam to all the Mines and Departments, informing that review of promotion from Category IV to V tradesmen can be done twice instead of first March every year. According to him the Management cadre scheme is applicable to the tradesmen and the same is not applicable to tub repairing maistries who are in tradesmen. So simple question is whether tub-repairing maistry category IV comes under the cadre scheme or not? The Management asserted that the cadre scheme is applicable only to tradesman and not to tub repairing maistries. If the said cadre scheme for tradesmen which was evolved in 1976 is filed to show that it excluded specified mason, Tub repairing/Making Maistries there should have been some meaning. It did not require further evidence on this aspect. Now when the Management said that the Tub repairing/making maistries of Cat. IV are excluded to be considered as tradesman the workman adduced evidence by filing Ex. W2 that three people who were working in Tub-repairing section and tub repairing maistries and were promoted as Cat. V with effect from 1-3-1979. So if there is cadre scheme circular in 1976 and if the same clearly excluded tub repairing maistries of Category IV it has to be explained how T. Rajaiah, Katla Yellaiah and K. Rajamouli who were tub repairing maistries of the workshop were promoted to Category V with effect from

1-3-1979. When there is such a bar they could not have been kept on probation for three months and it is not shown that they were also similarly reverted to Category IV on the ground that their promotion was given inadvertently. There is no whisper to that effect. Infact after WW1 is examined on 6-8-1986 and marked Exs. W1 to W3. The Management counsel was heard and reopened for cross examination on 1-9-1986 to recall W.W.1 on payment of costs of Rs. 80.00 and thereafterwards though the worker counsel and worker representatives and workman were present the Management did not come forward to cross examine W.W.1. So it is not as if they were not aware of this averment that three people from Category IV working in Workshop of GDK who were working as Tub repairing maistries were promoted to Category V as early as in 1979 March. So if there is such a cadre scheme excluding Tub repairing Maistry/Making maistries from category of tradesmen the same should have been filed and also the Management should explain how the order passed with reference three person of the tub-repairing section Under Ex. W2 was not assailable under similar circumstances. Thus when there was no evidence forthcoming to that effect even after ample reasonable opportunity given to the Management it follows that the ground taken by the Management that cadre scheme will not apply to tub-repairing and making maistries of Category IV is not sustainable either on facts or in law. Therefore the action taken by the Management to cancel the order in reverting E. Chandraiah as Tub-repairing Maistry to Category IV on the pretext of promoting him inadvertently to Category V seems to be absurd proposition infact they did not quote in the said reversion order that the circular that the Scheme for tradesmen giving promotion from Category IV to V on completion of three years of service excluded this Category IV Tub-repairing/Making maistries as a ground for reversion. On the other hand this workman passed Trade test and he was given promotion to Category V after completing of three years of service and there were similar circumstances as shown in Ex. W2 from such Category IV Tub-repairing materials being promoted, on an earlier occasion. Thus the silence of the Management in not rebutting evidence by tangible legal evidence to justify the order of reversion is clearly exposed i.e., therefore, hold that the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam Division II is not justified in reverting Sri Enugu Chandraiah, Tub Repairing Maistry GDK 5A Incline from Category V to Category IV. The said Sri Enugu Chandraiah is entitled to be continued in Category V from the date of his reversion and he is entitled for all the benefits as Category V Tradesmen and the order of reversion under Ex. W3 is set aside as illegal and void.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal this the 23rd day of January, 1987.

Sd/-

Illegible

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined

for the Workmen :

W.W.1 E. Chandraiah

Witnesses Examined

for the Management

NIL

Documents marked for the Workmen:

Ex. W1 Photostat copy of the promotion order dt. 5-5-1983 issued to E. Chandraiah, Tub-repairing Maistry, Cat. IV GDK. No. 5A Incline by the Additional C.M.E. R.G. II, S.C. Co Ltd,

Ex. W2 Photostat copy of the letter dt. 23/27-12-79 addressed to Katla Elieiah and 2 others by the Divisional Superintendent Ramagundam Division-I, S.C. Co. Ltd., with regard to Cat. V.

Ex. W3 Photostat Copy of the letter dt. 7-8-83 addressed to E. Chandrakar by the Additional C.M.E. RG. II, S.C. Co. Ltd. with regard to cancellation of promotion from Category IV to Category V.

Documents marked for the Management:

NIL

Dt. 31-1-87

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal
[No. I-22012/13/84-D.III(B)]

नई दिल्ली, 12 मार्च, 1987

का. आ 806.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, गुजरात रिफाइनरी, बड़ोदा, के प्रबंधतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचाट प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 12th March, 1987

S.O. 806.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Gujarat Refinery, Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI C. G. RATHOD, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT AHMEDABAD

Reference (ITC) No. 9 of 1986

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN

Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Gujarat Refinery P.O. Jawaharnagar Dist. Baroda First party

V/s.

Shri Joginder Singh Qtr. 7/28, Refinery Township P.O.
Jawaharnagar-391320 Dist. Baroda Second party

In the matter of whether the punishment awarded to Shri Joginder Singh Ex-Crane Operator by the Management of Gujarat Refinery, Baroda demoting him to the post of Tractor Trailer Driver is justified.

APPEARANCES :

Shri R. P. Bhat, and Shri K. V. Vaishnavi Advocates—for the first party.

Shri V. Premchand, Advocate—for the Second party.

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government by an order No. I-21(27)/86-Con. II/D.III (B) dated 10/12/9-1986 has referred the dispute as under to the Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad.

"Whether the punishment awarded to Shri Joginder Singh Ex-Crane Operator by the management of Gujarat Refinery, Baroda demoting him to the post of Tractor Trailor Driver is justified ? If not, what relief he is entitled to ?"

2. One Shri Joginder Singh, Ex-Crane Operator has filed his statement of claim vide Ex. 8 and briefly it is as under : "That the said Joginder Singh has joined service on 27-2-64; that he has served for 18 years with meritorious work; that in the year 1981, there was a tool down strike by the Gujarat Refinery workers beginning from March 1981 and on 23-3-1981 the workers of Gujarat Refinery were doing work to rule and on 28-3-1981 Gujarat Refinery workers were on tool down strike and on 23-3-81 several outside workers has been called in by the Refinery for the purpose of wagon loading etc, but since the work was being done by highly qualified technical staff which could not be done by the ordinary daily labourers and Home Guards, the state of affairs in the Gujarat Refinery was thus in great chaos and the hose pipe which is kept over hanging was not tight at all and was kept hanging used alongwith a fitted heavy nozzle and when Joginder Singh came alongwith loco near the gentry of line number 2 the pipe alongwith its nozzle fell on the upper cabin loco and thereafter slipped and fell on the front side glass of loco resulting into breaking of glass instantly stopped by loco and the Officers were called in. They apologized and requested Joginder Singh looking to the condition prevailing to operate the loco and it was not possible to do so. The case of Joginder Singh is that he was not guilty in respect of the incident which took place on 23-3-81. It is also his case that on 28-3-81 the loco was in the loco shed which was under repairs. But since a number of workers in the repairing section were on tool down strike, the later could not be repaired. Moreover, he had no orders from officials either orally or otherwise and thus no loco workers were ready for loco operation. In the circumstances, on 3-4-81, Mr. Sanat Mehta wrote a letter to the Gujarat Refinery and by his letter dated 7-4-81, he instructed an enquiry be held against him. The only reason is that he refused to tender an apology referred to the incident of intimidation. According to the applicant he rightly refused to tender apology but since Mr. Sanat Mehta was then Gujarat Minister, he made a prestige issue and then an enquiry was conducted in a highly prejudicial manner and by an order dated 4-10-81, he was dismissed from service with immediate effect. It was a malicious and illegal order and it would be seen that he was not guilty. Thereafter, he has referred to the history of the litigation which I will have an occasion to refer at its proper stage. He also referred to the fact that he has written letters to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and has requested that the applicant, Shri Joginder Singh be paid emoluments rightly from March, 1981 till the date of reinstatement at the rate of his existing emoluments with all benefits of all increments etc. upto the date of reinstatement. He has also prayed that several other operators who are junior to him and who are promoted and as such he should be put above their seniority and the Management should pay @ 13% from the due dates till the date of payment and he should also be paid full costs.

3. The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has filed its written statement to this statement of claim at Ex. 10 and contended, inter alia, that this Tribunal is not competent now and it has no jurisdiction to entertain the reference and grant any relief. It is submitted that the judgement over the order made by the Gujarat High Court and decide even as to whether the penalty imposed on the ex-employee is justified or not. It is contended that the reference is clearly misconceived in Law and on facts. It is contended that the Government has made reference on a limited question that the punishment awarded to Shri Joginder Singh by the Management of Gujarat Refinery in demoting him to the post of Tractor/ Trailor Driver is justified and if not what relief he is entitled to. It is therefore obvious that he is not entitled now to go into any question regarding the charges and whether the charges were proved or not. It is contended that Shri Joginder Singh did not say anything about penalty but discussed everything about the charges levelled against him. It is also contended that in view of the orders made by the High Court from time to time, it is now not open for Shri Joginder Singh to raise any question either with regard to the charges levelled against him or with regard to the penalty. The High Court has clearly found that the charges were found to be properly proved and the penalty is proportionate to the charges proved. The Division Bench has confirmed the view taken by the learned Single Judge of the Gujarat High Court and as such there is no justification in enter-

taining the claim. It is also contended that even the demoted post of Tractor/Traillor Driver to which Shri Joginder Singh was offered by a fresh order dated 16-9-83, the said order also became inoperative on the employee not resuming duty despite he being called upon to do so. He has, thus, lost his lien and or any right even to be permitted to be joined as Tractor/Traillor Driver under the final order of the General Manager. It is contended that Shri Joginder Singh right from his first day i.e. 29-3-81 till date he has adopted negative attitude as a result of which he has not joined duty; that he is occupying the quarter in Gujarat Refinery Township and has also not paid its rent from 29-3-81 till date which comes to Rs. 61,015.00 and he is liable to make the payment of the said amount to the Gujarat Refinery. It is also contended that Mr. Joginder Singh is doing private business by plying trucks and running hotel and he is in gainful employment. In fact he has earned more than what he would have earned from the salary from Gujarat Refinery. It is also contended that the concerned workman has taken most unreasonable stand in the several proceedings before the Gujarat High Court, that the Hon'ble High Court had made serious efforts but the employee was quite adamant. Further it is contended that the concerned employee has been threatening the officers of Gujarat Refinery with dire consequences and hence also his conduct is such, which would disentitle him from obtaining any relief from this Tribunal and hence the reference requires to be rejected.

4. The first party, Gujarat Refinery has given an application at Ex. 12 and has referred to a number of facts which I will presently refer and has contended that the question has been decided by the Hon'ble High Court on merits and L.P.A. No. 466 of 1984 was rejected on 19-11-84. The High Court also rejected an oral application made for granting a fitness certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court. According to the Gujarat Refinery, since the concerned employee has taken up the issue as regards his dismissal order dated 7-10-81 in the enquiry held against him before the Hon'ble High Court, the same question can not be re-agitated again and, therefore, it is contended that since the matter referred to this Tribunal has already been decided by the Hon'ble High Court on merits, the Hon'ble Tribunal had no jurisdiction to entertain this reference and pass any order.

5. Mr. R. P. Bhatt, appeared for the Gujarat Refinery and Mr. V. Premchand for the concerned workman and I have heard their arguments on the question as to whether this Tribunal has jurisdiction to entertain this reference in view of the fact that it has been referred to this Tribunal as already decided by the Hon'ble High Court.

6. In order to appreciate the contentions raised, it would be proper if I were to trace a brief history and the facts leading to the present reference so as to find out whether a reference of this nature is competent. The concerned workman, Shri Joginder Singh is working in Gujarat Refinery admittedly since a number of years and it appears that he was given charge-sheet on 29-3-81, which is at Annexure-2 with the written statement. We are not concerned with the actual charge levelled against him, but it appears that one of the charges against him was that in the first shift of 23-3-81, Shri Joginder Singh collided his loco with the Furnace Oil loading hose and snapped its rope and subsequently he attempted to interfere with the work done by Home Guards and misbehaved with and insulted the Home Guards In-charge of the loading operations. It is also alleged while on duty in the third shift of 28-3-1981 when he was directed by the Shift-Incharge for carrying out the work of wagon movement for despatch purpose, he did not carry out the instructions and according to the charge-sheet these acts amount to wilful insubordination and disobedience of the lawful and reasonable order of the superior, etc. and those acts were misconducts within the meaning of sub-clause (i), (ii), (xxiii) and (vii) of clause 22 of the Company's standing orders and were also acts subversive of discipline and therefore a misconduct within the meaning of sub-clause (vii) of Clause 22 of the standing orders. The concerned workman was, therefore, asked to explain why disciplinary action should not be taken against him for these serious acts of misconduct. An enquiry was held and as per Annexure-III, page 32, 241, There is a report of the Enquiry Officer and he held that the concerned workman was found guilty of the charges levelled

against him as per the findings of the enquiry dated 2-9-81. As per Annexure-IV dated 7-10-81 which is at page 43. The Deputy General Manager held as under :—

"These misconducts committed by Shri Joginder Singh are of very serious nature and these are no mitigating circumstances also to view them leniently. His past record is also not good."

In view of the above, I award Shri Joginder Singh the punishment of dismissal from service without notice with immediate effect".

7. The concerned employee preferred a Special Civil Application No. 4060 of 1981 and it appears as per the Court's order, Annexure-V, Ex. 10, page 44, that the said Special Civil Application was to be withdrawn on the understanding that the concerned workman may avail himself of alternative remedy of preferring an Appeal under clause 24 of the standing order. The appeal was preferred by Shri Joginder Singh on 18-11-81 and as per Annexure VI, Ex. 10, page 46 the General Manager found as under :—

"The conclusion reached by the Enquiry Officer is based on the appreciation of the documentary and oral evidence produced before him.

In view of the aforesaid, I do not see any justifiable reason nor do I see any mitigating circumstances to take different views than the one taken by the disciplinary authority in awarding penalty of dismissal on you. Hence your appeal for reinstatement into service is hereby rejected".

8. Against this order again a Special Civil Application No. 5082 of 1981 which is at Annexure VII, page 47 and 48 was filed and the judgement of Hon'ble High Court, Shri N. H. Bhatt is dated 2-12-82. Therein his Lordships after setting aside the appellate order dated 7-10-81 directed the appellate authority with recommendations to consider the question of penalty and to reconsider the question of punishment in the light of the relevant circumstances.

9. Against this order dated 2-12-82 letters patent appeal No. 457 of 1982 was preferred. The judgement is at page 60 which is dated 12-4-83, therein their Lordships of the Hon'ble High Court passed the following order :—

"The result is that the Letters Patent Appeal is partially allowed and the direction of the learned Single Judge to that extent is modified by remitting the matter to the appellate authority with the direction to dispose of the appeal afresh according to the Standing Order No. 24 according to the correct legal principles and not merely addressing himself to the question of adequacy of punishment as directed by the learned Single Judge. The appeal is allowed to that extent".

10. In view of the decision in the letter stated under appeal the appellate authority again gave a personal hearing to the concerned employee and heard him again and passed an order which is at Annexure II, Ex. 10, page 71 and he has considered all the contentions which has raised before me and they are as under :—

1. That he was not guilty of any misconduct and the charges were false and fabricated.
2. He was not given co-worker of his choice to defend the charges.
3. Mr. V. M. Patel, who was appointed as Presenting Officer had a prejudice against him and he should not have been appointed as the Presenting Officer.
4. Mr. R. K. Bhanote, Enquiry Officer had also prejudice against him.
5. The proceedings were conducted in English and he could not follow English Language In view of the dissension on the points raised be passed the following order.
6. Order of dismissal dated 7th October, 1981 of Mr. Joginder Singh will stand aside by my this order.

2. Shri Joginder Singh, on the date of dismissal held the post of Loco-cum-Crane Operator Gr. I. He will be reduced to one grade lower and posted as Tractor Trailor Driver in the scale of Rs. 595-20-815-24-1079-28-1219 on reinstatement. He will be reinstated in this reduced grade from the date he resumes his duties.
3. He will not be paid any back wages from the date of dismissal, till the date of his reinstatement in the lower grade.
4. The period between the date of dismissal and the date of reinstatement will be treated as special leave without pay.
5. Since he will be reinstated in the lower grade, there will be no break in service for the purpose of gratuity only.

11. The concerned employee was not even satisfied with this order and he, therefore, preferred Special Civil Application No. 5911 of 1983, it is at Annexure-X at page 7. The council for the petitioner remained absent and, therefore, the Hon'ble High Court passed an order on 15-12-83 stating that the order passed by the Appellate Authority appears to be quite legal and proper, that there does not appear to be any justifiable ground to interfere with the same and hence the petition is rejected. Against this order letters patent Appeal No. 263 of 1984 was filed as per Annexure-XII, page 83. There is an order of the Division Bench which is dated 26th June, 1984 and their Lordships of the Hon'ble High Court held that there was no reason to interfere with the order rejecting the applications for restoration of the main petition. The concerned employee has further moved the Hon'ble High Court and in the letters Patent Appeal No. 466 of 1984 in Special Civil Application No. 5911 of 1983 at Annexure-13, page 86-87, their Lordships of the Hon'ble High Court were pleased to observe that the Appellant Authority has exonerated the appellant of the second charge and it shows its fearlessness. As regards the awarding of sentence it was urged the appellant could not have been separately treated and, therefore, Article 14 of the Constitution of India got attracted. It was held that the argument was not well based. There was a specific charge against this appellant. The authorities, however, took a view that those who have expressed regrets and thus repented of that they had done were to be reinstated in the very position but those who did not show any repeatence cannot form the same class with those who form the class of the people who repented. Further, they observed as under :—

"It is truism to state that punishment varies with the means rea of the delinquent. A guilty may also may be let off, if the authority on whom the power to impose penalty is satisfied that he is genuinely repentent and there is no chance of his repeating the same kind of act. To treat similarly charged persons differently in the matter of punishment or treatment cannot attract Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

The result is that the Letters Patent Appeal is dismissed, with no order as to costs.

The learned counsel Mr. Tripathi appearing for the appellant made an oral request at this stage to grant a certificate under Article 133 of the Constitution of India. We see no case for the same and hence the oral request is rejected".

12. In view of what has been stated as above, it is clear that the concerned employee took up the question as regards the legality of domestic enquiry held against him and also as regards the punishment before the Hon'ble High Court and the Hon'ble High Court finally decided the question on 9-11-1984. It is, therefore, clear that the same question can not be re-agitated again and again. In this connection, Mr. V. Premchand, the learned Advocate for the employee has tried to urge before me that the Hon'ble High Court has limited jurisdiction under article 226 and 227 and that the powers of the Tribunal are much more wider. Now it appears to me that the concerned employee having accepted the question that he was guilty of the charges levelled against

him has been successful in getting a reference made to this Tribunal and the question that is posed is whether the punishment awarded to him by the Management, demoting him to the post of Tractor/Trailor is justified and, if not, what relief he is entitled to ? Therefore, it is clear so far as the charges that were levelled against him, he accepted the position that the charges levelled against him were duly proved. As stated above, the question as to whether the sentence that was awarded to him was just or proper was also considered by the Hon'ble High Court in letters under appeal No. 466/84 as per Annexure-III page 86 stated earlier the question as regards the sentence was duly considered, the concerned employee wanted the matter to be re-heard by the Appellate Authority. Therefore he sought such directions from the Hon'ble High Court. The Appellate Authority considered this question and again the matter went before the Hon'ble High Court and in the letters patent appeal the order of the authority was confirmed. It was urged that the question of employees who were involved of similar types of offences were let off and they were allowed to be reinstated, but in the case of the present workman, there is an order of demotion and as such the order is violative of Article-14 of the Constitution. This argument was negatived by the Hon'ble High Court and it appears that I cannot now sit in judgement against the said order of the Hon'ble High Court. This question was agitated before the Hon'ble High Court and it was decided accordingly and now this question cannot be re-opened and in my opinion the reference is incompetent.

13. In this connection Mr. R. P. Bhatt, learned Advocate for the Gujarat Refinery has referred me two decisions. In the first decision, M.P. State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. v/s. Labour Commissioner, M.P., 1986 LAB IC, 1986, M.P. there were to some extent similar facts and the termination of one Shri Kamal Kant Mal was challenged in Miscellaneous Petition No. 644 of 1976, that petition was dismissed without notice to the opposite party as there were proceedings under the Cooperative Societies Act and also under the Industrial Disputes Act with which we are not much concerned and in that case the question as to whether that decision in proceedings under Art. 226 shall be res judicata in proceedings before the Labour Court under the Industrial Disputes Act claiming similar relief was answered by the Court in para 6 of the judgement. It is observed as under :—

"In Union of India v. Nanak Singh, AIR 1968 SC 1370 as civil suit was held to be barred by principles of res judicata when an earlier writ petition challenging the order of termination of service was dismissed even without deciding the question of competency of authority ordering termination and when in the suit the termination order was attracted on the ground that it was passed by the authority lower in rank than the competent authority. In para 6 of the report, it is pointed out that in order that the previous adjudication between the parties may operate as res judicata, the question must have been heard and decided and that the parties must have an opportunity of raising their contentions thereon. The following observations in Gulabchand Chhotalal v. State of Gujarat AIR 1965 SC 1153 were quoted with approval :

"There is no good reason to preclude such decisions on matters in controversy in writ proceedings under Art. 226 or Art. 32 of the Constitution from operating as res judicata in subsequent regular suits on the same matter in controversy between the same parties and thus to give limited effect to the principle of the finality of decisions after full contest."

"There is no doubt that principles of res judicata apply to industrial proceedings also for the very good reasons of avoiding the multiplicity of litigation and re-agitation of the same dispute at issue between the same employer and employees. See : Workmen of the Straw Board Manufacturing Co. v. Straw Board Manufacturing Co., AIR 1974 SC 1132; (1974 Lab. IC 730) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhosar v. R. D. Saxena, 1982 MPLJ 613 : (1983 Lab IC 226). Other conditions satisfying, we do not see why the proceedings before the Industrial Court

should not be held barred by principles of res judicata embodied in S. 11 Civil P.C. in view of a previous decision on the same subject-matter and between the same parties in a petition under Art. 226 of the Constitution".

It is further observed as under :—

"What is res judicata is the final decision on the matter directly and substantially in issue in the former proceedings. A matter which might or ought to have been made a ground of attack or defence in the former suit but which was not so done, too operates as res judicata (constructive res judicata) in view of Explanation IV to S. 11 Civil P.C. when a party fails to raise a particular plea which could have been taken in order to support his case, the party cannot be allowed to raise the same plea again. This doctrine of constructive res judicata was held applicable even to the decision rendered in writ petition under Art. 226 of the Constitution by the Supreme Court in State of U.P. v. Nawab Hussain, AIR 1977 SC 1680 : (1977 Lab. IC 911)".

and finally it is observed as under :—

"For the reasons aforesaid, we allow this appeal and set aside the impugned order of the learned single judge. Disagreeing with him, we hold that the proceedings before the Labour Court initiated by the respondent Shri Mal are barred by principles of constructive res judicata and, therefore, not maintainable".

In my view the same reasoning should apply in the instant case.

14. Similarly, the second decision which has been referred to is the State of Uttar Pradesh v. Nawab Hussain 1977 Lab. I.C. (TC) page 911. In the said case also when the petitioner was dismissed from service, he filed a petition for quashing the disciplinary proceedings on the ground that he was not afforded a reasonable opportunity to meet the allegations against him and the action taken against him was mala fide. The petition was dismissed. Thereafter he filed a suit in which he challenged the order of dismissal on the ground, inter alia, that he had been appointed by the I.G.P. and that Dy. I.G.P. was not competent to dismiss him by virtue of Art. 311 (1) of Constitution. It was held that the suit was barred by the principle of constructive res judicata. In my opinion, even if the question has been referred to this Tribunal, it is clear that there is no industrial dispute which in fact, existed which could have been referred to this Tribunal. The question as regards the sentence awarded to the concerned workman, it was already decided by the Hon'ble High Court in the Letter Patent under appeal and it is not open for this Tribunal to sit in judgement against the orders of the Hon'ble High Court. The question has been fully and positively dealt by the Hon'ble High Court and I do not think that it could be re-opened at this stage. It was urged that the Tribunal can re-appreciate and may come to a different conclusion. I do not think that it is now open to the concerned employee who has thought fit to none the Hon'ble High Court now to urge that I can re-appreciate the issue. In my opinion, there is no substance in the argument urged and hence I hold that the present reference is not competent as the issue has already been decided by the Hon'ble High Court and hence I pass the following order :—

ORDER

15. The reference is not maintainable as the dispute has already been decided by the Hon'ble Court. No order as to costs.

Ahmedabad,

dated : 12-2-1987.

C. G. RATHOD, Presiding Officer
[No. L-21(27)/86-Cbn. II/D.III (B)]
V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 807:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, इण्डियन फार्मर फर्टिलाइज़र को/परेंट लि. से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों तथा उनके कर्मकारों के बीच औद्योगिक विवाद, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23 फरवरी, 1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था (अन्तरिम पंचाट), भूतीय अधिकारण, करकारा का नियन्त्रित अन्तरिम पंचाट प्रकाशित करती है।

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 1987

S.O. 807.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes, the following Interim Award of the National Tribunal at Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between employers in relation to the Indian Farmer Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd., and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd February, 1987.

NATIONAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. NT-2 of 1984

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Indian Farmers' Fertiliser Co-operative Limited.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Anubhaba Dutta.—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers.—Mr. Madho Kapoor, Advocate with Mr. M. Shrama, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen.—Mr. R. J. Mehta, President of the IFFCO Karmachari Sangh Kalol and Phulpur.

INTERVENER :

Mr. T. R. Misra, Advocate—for IFFCO Mazdoor Sabha, Kalol.

INDUSTRY :

Fertilisers.

INTERIM AWARD

This adjudication relates to the application dated 12-12-1985 for interim relief filed on behalf of the workmen of the plant at Kalol (hereinafter called Kalol workmen) in Gujarat and the plant at Phulpur (hereinafter called Phulpur workmen) in U. P. of the Indian Farmers' Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (hereinafter called IFFCO) by IFFCO Karmachari Sangh (hereinafter called Kalol Union) and IFFCO Karmachari Sangh, Phulpur (hereinafter called Phulpur Union).

2. The facts material for the present purpose may be briefly stated. IFFCO having as its members about 25000 farmers' co-operative societies, has three plants of which one is at Kalol and other at Kandla both in Gujarat and third at Phulpur in U. P. Its head office and marketing division are at New Delhi and it has marketing offices spread over 16 states and 3 union territories. The number

of workmen in the aforesaid plants and offices are as follows :

Kalol Unit	:	737.
Kandla Unit	:	878.
Phulpur Unit	:	958.
Head Office, New Delhi	:	205.

Marketing Offices at New Delhi and other places : 1401. Kalol and Kandla fertiliser plants were commissioned in 1974-75 and Phulpur plant in 1980-81. But the workmen were employed earlier.

3. In October, 1974 the management in relation to IFFCO reached tripartite settlement with workmen of its Kandla unit, head office and marketing division giving benefits of wage revision and other benefits. A similar tripartite settlement was also arrived at in July, 1975 with Kalol union representing Kalol workmen. These settlements which may be called First Settlement were made effective for the period from 1-1-1973 to 30-6-1977.

4. After 30-6-1977 fresh tripartite settlements were arrived at with the workmen of Kandla unit represented by IFFCO Employees' Union, Kandla on 28-8-1979, with the workmen of head office and marketing division represented by IFFCO Employees' Union, New Delhi on 21-11-1979 and with the workmen of Phulpur Unit on 27-11-1979. These settlements which may be called Second Tripartite Settlements were made effective from 1-7-1977 to 30-6-1982.

5. The workmen of Phulpur who were paid Dearness Allowance at Central Government D. A. Scheme were brought under Industrial D. A. Scheme by the Second Tripartite Settlement. This change said to have adverse effect on many workmen is one of the causes of the present dispute.

6. The workmen of Kalol Unit did not enter into Second Tripartite Settlement after the expiry of the period of the First Tripartite Settlement on 1-7-1977 as they did not agree to the change over proposed by the management from Central Government D. A. Scheme to Industrial D. A. Scheme. So the workmen of Kalol Unit continue to be governed by the same service conditions as were fixed by the Tripartite Settlement of 5th July, 1975. Their basic wages remain the same since 1-7-1977 and they have been getting Dearness Allowance under the Central Government D. A. Scheme.

7. Kalol Union served a charter of demands dated 12-12-1978 on the management of IFFCO for revision of wages, pay scales, rate of Dearness Allowance and pay fixation (fitment) giving rise to industrial dispute which was referred by the State Government of Gujarat to the Industrial Tribunal at Gujarat constituted under section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act on 15-12-1979 for adjudication. On behalf of the Kalol workmen an application dated 23-6-1980 for interim relief was filed before the said Tribunal.

8. The Kalol Union served a fresh charter of demands dated 15/16th July, 1983 for revision of wages and allowances and for other benefits. Phulpur Union also served a similar charter of demands dated 15/16th July 1983 (after expiry of the period of Second Tripartite Settlement on 1-7-1982). The industrial dispute which arose over those demands was referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Gujarat on 1-12-1983 and to the Industrial Tribunal at Allahabad on 15-11-1983 by the respective state governments.

9. Ultimately the Government of India by Order No. SO-116(E) dated 20-2-1984 referred the industrial dispute relating to 18 demands of the workmen of IFFCO to the National Industrial Tribunal with head quarters at Calcutta under section 10(1)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act for adjudication. The first two items relate to revision of wages, pay scales and rates of increment of workmen of IFFCO and revision of existing rates of Dearness Allowance paid to them. As a result of such reference to the National

Industrial Tribunal, the proceedings relating to the identical matters pending before the Industrial Tribunal at Gujarat and Allahabad were deemed to have been quashed.

10. Kalol Union and Phulpur Union jointly filed application for interim relief on 16-7-1984 before the National Tribunal presided over by Shri M. P. Singh (since retired). It was rejected after contested hearing by Interim Award dated 19-12-1984. Thereafter the Supreme Court in Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 6362 of 1985 by Order dated 25-11-1985 directed the National Tribunal presided over by late N. G. Chowdhury to dispose of the reference within 3 months and observed as follows : "We may make it clear that we are not expressing any opinion on the merits of the reference and National Tribunal shall dispose of the reference without taking into account or in any manner being influenced by any observation or findings recorded in Interim Award dated 19-12-1984. If any application of applications for interim relief are pending or are made hereinafter by the parties they will be disposed of by the National Tribunal but that will not in any way impede or delay the final hearing of the reference."

11. In the meantime Third Tripartite Settlements were arrived at by the management of IFFCO with the IFFCO Employees' Union, Kandla (hereinafter Kandla Union) on 1-7-1985 with IFFCO Employees' Union (Head Office and Marketing Division), Delhi (hereinafter called Delhi Union) on 21-8-1985. Both the Third Tripartite Settlements were made effective from 1-7-1982 to 30-6-1986. Since then the workmen of Kandla Unit and the Head Office and Marketing Division at Delhi are not in the fray and have ceased to appear in the present proceedings to press any demand.

12. Thereafter on 8-1-1986 the National Tribunal presided over by late N. G. Chowdhury passed an Order dealing with the question of fairness and reasonableness of the aforesaid two Third Tripartite Settlements with Kandla Union and Delhi Union respectively. In that Order he expressed the view that the hearing of the reference would be delayed if the application dated 12-12-1985 for interim relief by the workmen of Kalol and Phulpur Units and the application under section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act filed by the management of IFFCO were heard by the Tribunal. On 17-1-1986 the said Tribunal passed part Award in terms of the aforesaid two Tripartite Settlements. Shri N. G. Chowdhury died on 19-3-1986. The present Presiding Officer assumed charge on 1-10-1986. In the Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 8820 of 1986 filed against the Order dated 8-1-1986 and part Award dated 17-1-1986 of the National Tribunal presided over by late N. G. Chowdhury, the Hon'ble Supreme Court by Order dated 20-10-1986 directed this Tribunal to dispose of the main reference on merits within 6 months and also to take up the application dated 12-12-1985 for interim relief for hearing at Ahmedabad within one month and dispose of it on merits within a period of 4 weeks thereafter, without in any manner being bound by any observations made in the Order dated 8th January, 1986 or in the Part Award dated 17th January 1986.

13. As a copy of the Order dated 20-10-1986 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court did not reach the office of this Tribunal from the office of the Registrar, Supreme Court, in time, this Tribunal came to know of the authentic contents of the said Order from the certified copy filed on 24-11-1986 by both parties who appeared before the Tribunal at Calcutta. The date for hearing of the application for interim relief was fixed by Order dated 24-11-1986 in presence of the parties, and thereafter the said application was heard at Ahmedabad on five dates from 22-12-1986 to 26-12-1986.

14. On the first date of hearing of the application for interim relief i.e., on 22-12-1986 Shri T. N. Misra, learned advocate appeared with a letter of authority on behalf of the IFFCO Mazdoor Sabha, Kalol and moved an application dated 5-2-1986 for impleading the said union as a party to the main reference on the ground that the employees

working in lower strata of pay in Kalol unit are not properly represented by any Union and it is necessary to represent their case before the Tribunal because they are adversely affected by the Central Government D. A. Formula. The said application was filed about 2 years after the date of main reference. The applicant Union was registered in June, 1985 and the Register of Members produced before the Tribunal showed that 140 workmen out of 737 workmen of Kalol unit were its members. The application to be added as a party was not opposed by Shri Kapoor appearing for the employers provided the hearing of the application for interim relief and the main reference was not delayed beyond the time fixed by the Supreme Court. It was opposed by Shri Mehta appearing for the Kalol Union and Phulpur Union on several grounds including that the applicant union did not appear before the Tribunal on 17-3-1986 at Ahmedabad or on 24-11-1986 at Calcutta and that the applicant union wanted to become a party in the special leave petition before the Supreme Court filed by the two contesting Unions, and was permitted to become an intervenor only. Adding the applicant union as a party to the reference would have meant allowing it time to file statement of claim and adduce evidence, making it impossible to complete the hearing of the reference within the time limit fixed by the Supreme Court. The applicant union has stated in its application that it did not want to file any statement of claim or take any adjournment and that it would represent the grievance of its members on record only. In these circumstances, the applicant union has been allowed to participate in the proceedings by making oral submissions on the basis of the materials on record, without formally making it a party to the reference.

15. I shall now come to the rival contentions in support of and against the application for interim relief dated 12-12-1985. Kalol union and Phulpur union in the said application have claimed interim relief at 20 per cent of wages (i. e., basic wage plus D. A. from 1-7-1977 for Kalol workmen and from 1-7-1982 for Phulpur workmen mainly on the following grounds :—

- (i) There has been no revision of basic wages and conditions of service of Kalol workmen since 1-7-1977.
- (ii) The replacement of Central Government D. A. Scheme with Industrial D. A. Scheme by the Settlement of November, 1979 has caused great financial losses to Phulpur workmen because of steep rise in All India Consumer Price Index Nos. (hereinafter called A.I.C.P.I. Nos.) from January, 1980.
- (iii) The financial position of IFFCO has always been sound and it has been making staggering profits between Rs. 41 crores and Rs. 49 crores during the four consecutive years upto 1984-85. Its reserves amounted to Rs. 229.75 crores at the end of the accounting year 1983-84.
- (iv) Wage structure and conditions of service in other public sector undertakings and comparable units in the region and elsewhere are much better than those of the concerned workmen, the details being given in Annexure-'B' to the application.
- (v) A.I.C.P.I. No. rose from 304 in June, 1977 to 344 in November, 1979 to 568 in November, 1984 and 600 in November, 1985 resulting in lesser and lesser neutralisation of the rise in prices and the Government of India has since increased the rate of neutralisation from Rs. 1.30 per point to Rs. 1.65 per point.
- (vi) The first Tripartite Settlement reached by IFFCO with different unions recorded in clause 3.1 the admitted position that IFFCO had been following Central Government action in the matter of interim relief and Dearness Allowance. The Central Government has already granted interim relief at 10 per cent of wages/salaries to its employees from 1-6-1983 and further 10 per cent from 1-3-1985 and

(vii) IFFCO has allowed to its officers numbering nearly 822 an average increase in salaries of 29.51 per cent by its circular No. 597 of 19th May, 1984 with retrospective effect from 1-7-1982, the details of which will appear from Annexure-A to the application for interim relief. But IFFCO has denied wage revision to its productive workmen who contribute substantially to the progress and prosperity of the concern.

16. The employers in relation to IFFCO have sought to resist the claim for interim relief by contending as follows :—

- (i) The wages that are being paid to Kalol workmen compare favourably with other national level organisations. They are getting higher wages than their counterparts working in other units of IFFCO.
- (ii) The Industrial D. A. Scheme is a fair neutralisation of the rise in A.I.C.P.I. Nos. and on the basis of items considered for computation of A.I.C.P.I. Nos. and fringe benefits allowed by IFFCO to its employees, the effective neutralisation is more than Rs. 1.30/Rs. 1.65 per point;
- (iii) The financial position of IFFCO is not sound because IFFCO's profits come out of subsidies given by the Government of India. Its plants are ageing except the Phulpur plant and IFFCO has started paying income tax from the accounting year 1984-85 after losing all benefits of exemption from tax. If the financial position of IFFCO over a period of 8 years was taken into account excluding subsidies it has actually incurred a loss of Rs. 239.4 crores at an average of about Rs. 29.9 crores per year;
- (iv) The Kalol union terminated the first and only Settlement dated 5-7-1975 with it by notice dated 8-11-1978 and cannot thereafter rely on its terms;
- (v) No benefits can be awarded to the workmen concerned from a date earlier than the date of charter of demands i.e., 15-7-1983, and
- (vi) All other grounds pleaded on behalf of the Kalol union and Phulpur union are irrelevant and there is no prima facie case or urgency for adjudication of the claim for interim relief specially when the main reference has become ripe for hearing.

17. Interim relief is not the whole relief that the workmen would get if they finally succeed. It is a relief carved out of the main relief claimed by them. In order to grant interim relief it is to be determined whether there is a good prima facie case in favour of the workmen for final adjudication and on the facts of the case relief by way of interim relief is necessary. It is not open to the employers to raise the question of urgency for grant of interim relief after the Supreme Court's Order dated 20th October, 1986 in S.L.P.(C) No. 8820 of 1986.

18. In the present reference the first two items relate to revision of wage, pay scales and rates of increments and revision of existing rates of dearness allowance. The workmen concerned are those working in Kalol and Phulpur units of IFFCO. The wage structure of Kalol workmen getting Dearness Allowance under the Central Government D. A. Scheme (hereinafter called Central D. A.) has remained unrevised since 1-7-1977. The wage structure of Phulpur workmen who under the Second Settlement of November, 1979 accepted the Industrial D. A. in place of Central D. A. from 1-4-1979 has remained the same since 1-7-1982.

19. It is not disputed that the A. I. C. P. I. Nos. rose from 304 to 344 in November, 1979 to 568 in November, 1984 and to 600 in November, 1985. So there has been a steep rise in the cost of living of industrial workers.

20. It is also not disputed that IFFCO in the reply dated 17-11-1986 has allowed to its officers (non-workmen) average salary increase of 29.51 percent by its circular No. 597 of 19th May, 1984 with retrospective effect from 1-7-1982. Their number is 822. The number of concerned workmen is (737+958) 1695. According to the employers the aforesaid wage hike to the officers is not relevant. But I cannot accept this contention. I do not see why the workmen who by their sweat mainly drive the wheel of production should be deprived of the benefit of wage revision with the untenable plea that the employers have no financial capacity to pay more to them.

21. It cannot be disputed that according to the published Annual Reports including the Balance Sheet of IFFCO it earned the following amounts of profit during the 8 years upto 1984-85 :—

Years	Rs.(in crores)
1977-78	36.62
1978-79	35.70
1979-80	21.76
1980-81	18.50
1981-82	41.27
1982-83	44.18
1983-84	41.37
1984-85	49.16

IFFCO's reserves increased from Rs. 57.33 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 229.75 crores in 1983-84 of which Rs. 92.24 crores was general reserve.

22. The contribution of the Central Government to the Share Capital of IFFCO is about Rs. 49.29 crores as against Rs. 38.24 crores contributed by about 25000 agricultural co-operative societies. The raw materials for manufacture of fertilisers are supplied to it at prices fixed by the Central Government. Selling prices of the fertilisers are also fixed by the Central Government. The retention price is determined by the Fertiliser Industry Co-ordination Committee controlled by the Central Government. The retention prices for each manufacturing unit of the industry comprised their costs of production plus 12 % post tax return on net worth. The cost of production for inclusion in retention price is determined on the basis of 80% capacity utilisation of the installed capacity of the manufacturing unit. Subsidy is paid to IFFCO as difference between manufacturing costs and the selling prices determined by the Central Government. Areas are allocated for sales of the fertilisers from time to time by the Central Government. Freight compensation is paid for movement of fertilisers from the plants to the various selling points.

23. IFFCO received the following amounts of subsidy including freight compensation year by year :—

Years	Rs. (in crores)
1977-78	27.12
1978-79	20.85
1979-80	32.86
1980-81	14.58
1981-82	30.77
1982-83	85.34
1983-84	127.25 *
1984-85	185.61

24. Such payments of subsidy including freight compensation have been taken into account in computing profits shown in the printed booklet of Annual Report containing the audited accounts published by IFFCO for each accounting year. It has been admitted by the management witness no. 4, Shri M. K. Tandon, the General Manager, Finance of IFFCO that such printed booklet shows the actual financial results of IFFCO for a particular year and that income tax is payable on the profits shown in the audited accounts.

25. The employers have contended before the Tribunal that excluding the subsidy and freight compensation IFFCO is running at a loss of about Rs. 30 crores on an average per year. But it has been rightly submitted by Shri Mehta on behalf of the contesting unions that the employers cannot be permitted to re-work the Balance sheet only for depriving the workmen of the benefits of wages revision. There is also considerable force in his further submission that even if the worst view is taken and along with subsidy and freight compensation the proportionate expenditure is also deducted the results will show profits of about Rs. 30 crores on an average per year (vide calculation sheet at page 3 of the reply to the management's amendment petition).

26. The annual report of 1981-82 (page 5) and the annual report of 1983-84 (page 5) shows that the net worth of IFFCO increased from Rs. 81 crores in 1977 to 318.69 crores in 1983-84. The annual report of 1983-84 (page 23) shows that only 2 per cent of the total receipts or Rs. 14.45 crores is spent on employee's remuneration and benefits. The general reserve is Rs. 92.24 crores. IFFCO spent 65 per cent of total receipts on materials, stores, spares etc. MW-4. Shri Tandon has admitted that prices of raw materials have increased from year to year during the last 10 years. But I find that the wages of labour, of the concerned workmen the prime mover of the industry have not kept pace with the increase in the cost of other ingredients. In this connection I may quote the observation of His Lordship Khalid J. of the Supreme Court in Workmen, Wadala Factory of I.H.P. Co. Ltd. Vs. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. 1986 Lab. IC 1644 at page 1654 "The sweat of labour is never reflected in any Balance Sheet although the latent force behind any successful industry is this sweat".

27. In my view the financial position of IFFCO is sound. In the Balance Sheet for the year 1984-85 provision of Rs. 371 lakh has been made by IFFCO towards payment of arrears on account of wage revision. It has been submitted on behalf of the management that about 60 per cent of the said amount has since been disbursed as a result of wage revision of Kandla workmen and Delhi workmen.

28. In revising the wage structure the following general principles should be kept in view. The worker is entitled to fair wage the lower limit of which is minimum wage and the upper limit is set by the capacity of the industry to pay. There should be a progressive movement towards living wage. Equal wages should be paid for equal work. wages should be fixed on industry-cum-region principle. Thus in fixing wage scales or dearness allowance or in revising the same, two principal factors must weigh with the adjudicator namely (i) how the wage prevailing in the establishment in question compare with those given to workmen of similar grade or scales by similar establishments in the same industry or in their absence in similar establishments in other industry in the region; (ii) what the establishment in question can pay without any undue strain on its financial resources. The former is the industry-cum-region principle and the latter is the factor of financial capacity. Determination or revision of wages should permit a fair remuneration to labour, a fair return on the capital invested and should strengthen incentive to efficiency. Inter industry wage differential in the same region should not as far as possible be permitted except on grounds of differences in the standing, technology and capital per worker. Employees in the public sector should be on the whole be at par with their counterparts in private employment. In order that a wage structure is properly determined or revised it would be just and equitable to take into consideration the value of benefits which go directly to reduce expenses of workers on items of expenditure which are taken into account for calculation of the fair wage. These benefits relating to welfare measure are usually called fringe benefits. The fringe benefits cannot be precisely valued in terms of money. They help considerably in bridging gap between fair wage and living wage. Such fringe benefits are free medical aid, children education allowance, subsidised canteen facilities, uniform allowance, washing allowance, rent free accommodation and like benefits.

29. In July, 1983 when the charter of demands by Kalol Union was submitted to the management of IFFCO, Kalol workmen were on the scales of basic pay fixed under the First Settlement of July, 1975 which was made effective from 1st January, 1973 to 30th June, 1977. They were getting Dearness Allowance under the Central Government D.A. Scheme. The Phulpur workmen were on the scales of basic pay as revised under the Second Settlement of November, 1979 which was made effective from 1st July, 1977 to 30th June, 1982. They were getting Dearness Allowance under the Industrial D.A. Scheme which they adopted in place of the Central D.A. Scheme by that settlement. The Kalol Union did not enter into the Second Settlement as they did not agree to the replacement of Central D.A. Scheme by the Industrial D.A. Scheme. As there has been considerable controversy between the parties over the benefits which the workers can derive from either of the two D.A. Schemes, it is necessary to discuss briefly those two schemes for payment of Dearness Allowance to employees as on 1st July, 1983 onwards and in respect of employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 1600.

30. Under the Central Government D.A. Scheme the Central Government employees whose pay ranges upto Rs. 1600 per month were getting following amounts by way of Dearness Allowance and Additional Dearness Allowance from July, 1983 onwards.

Dearness Allowance	Period from Which payable upto Rs. 300	Pay Range upto Rs. 300	Rate of D.A. 36% of pay
	1-9-1974 onwards	above Rs. 300 upto Rs. 2250	27% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 108 and maximum of Rs. 243.

Additional Dearness Allowance :-- 1-7-1983 onwards	(i) upto Rs. 300	109.5% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 35 + *92% of pay and a maximum of Rs. 326
	(ii) above Rs. 300 upto Rs. 400	Rs. 62 + 88% of pay.
	(iii) above Rs. 400 upto Rs. 800	81.5% of pay subject to a minimum of 51.1% of pay + Rs. 352.
	(iv) above Rs. 800 upto Rs. 900	Rs. 100 + 69% of pay.
	(v) above Rs. 900 upto Rs. 1000	Rs. 127 + 66% of pay.
	(vi) above Rs. 1000 upto Rs. 1030	amount by which pay Rs. 1030 falls short to Rs. 1787
	(vii) above Rs. 1030 upto Rs. 2000	Rs. 757.

31. The rates of Dearness Allowance mentioned above have been taken from Office Memorandum No. 13071/1/E. II(B)/75 dated 30th January, 1975 from the Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Expenditure, Govt. of India. The rates

of Additional Dearness Allowances shown above were laid down in the Office Memorandum No. 13071/1/83-E. II(B) dated 22nd September, 1983 from the same Ministry. The rates of Additional Dearness Allowance were payable in addition to Dearness Allowance in as far as they related to employees getting pay upto Rs. 2000 per month. The rates of Additional Dearness Allowance were revised for the period from 1st August, 1983 to 30th September, 1983 by increasing them to the extent of 4 per cent in case of employees with pay range upto Rs. 400 and 3 per cent in case of employees with pay range above Rs. 400. In this way upward revision of rates of Additional Dearness Allowance took place at intervals of one month or more with average increase of 8 points in the All India Consumer Price Index No. (Industrial workers—general). The position on 1st January, 1986 appearing from the Finance Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 13017/1/86-E. II(B) dated 28th February, 1986 was as follows :—

Additional Dearness Allowance:—	Period from which payable	Pay Range	Rate of D.A.
		1-1-1986 onwards	upto Rs.300 165.5% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 35 + 148% of pay and a maximum of Rs. 494.
		above Rs. 300 upto Rs. 400	Rs. 62 + 144% of pay.
		above Rs. 400 upto Rs. 800	123.5% of pay subject to a minimum 15.5% of pay + Rs. 576.
		above Rs. 800 upto Rs. 900	Rs. 100 + 111% of pay.
		above Rs. 900 upto Rs. 1000	Rs. 127 + 108% of pay.
		above Rs. 1000 up to Rs. 2000	Rs. 1207.

32. Thus the noticeable features of the Central Government D.A. are that there are a fixed amount called Dearness Allowance and a variable amount called Additional Dearness Allowance which varies at short intervals with rise in A.I.C.P.I. Nos. and which is linked both with the amount of pay and rise in the cost of living.

33. The significant feature of Industrial D.A. Scheme is that it is not linked to salary or wage but only, rise in the level of Consumer Price Index. It ensures full neutralisation at the lower levels. The same amount of Dearness Allowance is admissible to every employee above the line. D.A. of fixed amount is paid at a certain index level and of variable amount with the rise of index level at Rs. 1.65 per point from April, 1983. Before that the per point rate was Rs. 1.30.

34. In F.C.I. group of companies the fixed D.A. related to AICPI No. 272 payable with effect from 1st January, 1976 on various pay ranges was as follows :—

Pay Range	Fixed D.A.
Rs. upto 269	Rs. 100
270—299	110
300—399	125
400—449	130
450—499	135
500—549	140
and so on	
950 and above	225

variable D.A. is payable at Rs. 1.30/1.65 per point rise in Consumer Price Index beyond 272. Variable D.A. is the same at all the stages of basic pay in all the basic scales. This is distinguishing feature of Industrial D.A. as compared to Central Government D.A. (hereinafter called Central D.A.). The Settlement with IFFCO Karmachari Sangh, Phulpur, dated 27-11-1979, Ext. M-8 (at page 76-78 of the Documents File No. 1) shows the Industrial D.A. Scheme adopted by IFFCO with effect from 1st April, 1979.

35. The Consumer Price Index level rose to 304 in June 1977, to 344 in November 1979, to 568 in November 1984 and to 600 in November, 1985, the percentage of neutralisation under the Industrial D.A. Scheme became lower and lower. Except the workmen getting basic wage of Rs. 290 or less Central D.A. became more beneficial to other workmen getting higher wage/salary as on 1st July, 1983 (vide Ext. M-54 page 299 of Documents File No. 1). The extent of benefit varied in subsequent period with the periodical variation in the rates of Additional D.A. paid under the Central D.A. Scheme. In the affidavit of B. K. Thakur (vide Annexure-B to the sub-joinder dated 15th December, 1986 of the applicants), it has been shown that 217 of Kalol workmen in higher grades would be adversely affected at Consumer Price Index No. 600 incurring total loss of Rs. 55,593 while 217 workmen in the lower grades would be benefited to the extent of Rs. 31,911 if Central D.A. formula is replaced by Industrial D.A. through a settlement similar to the settlement arrived at with the workmen of Kandla Unit in July, 1985.

36. In the above situation, workmen belonging to higher grades in Kalol unit want to cling to Central D.A. Scheme. Phulpur workmen also are unhappy for opting for Industrial D.A. in place of Central D.A. under the Second Settlement. The applicants have shown in Annexure-C to sub-joinder dated 15th December, 1986, to what extent workmen of Phulpur were losing at different stages of the same grade as a result of such change-over.

37. The management has contended that a very large percentage of public sector undertakings have switched over to the Industrial D.A. formula. The Central Government in the letter dated 30th August, 1984 from the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprise Ext. M-34 at page 193 of Documents File No. 1) informed the management of IFFCO that as per the Government policy all the public enterprises are required to follow Industrial D.A. pattern as pay revision has been permitted by the Government in respect of workmen/executives only if the concerned employees agree to switch over to Industrial D.A. pattern. A list of 137 public enterprises which have switched over to Industrial D.A. pattern was enclosed with the said letter.

38. The applicants have demanded that each individual workman of Kalol and Phulpur plant should be paid either Industrial D.A. or Central D.A. whichever is more beneficial to him. But such demand for workmanwise D.A. Scheme is not feasible or acceptable. Transition from the Central D.A. to Industrial D.A. in case of Kalol workmen would imply a change in the conditions of service attracting Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Supreme Court in Workmen Wadala Factory of I.H.P. Co. Ltd. Vs. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., 1986 Lab. IC 1644 set aside the Tribunal's award in favour of the employer in a dispute which arose after the employers served a notice of change under section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act to substitute slab system of D.A. (with rate of neutralisation in certain cases higher than 100 per cent) by revised textile scales in case of a small minority of the total workmen under the employer. In the present case, I cannot accept the contention of the management that the application for interim relief cannot be decided without determining the question of replacing Central D.A. Scheme by Industrial D.A. Scheme for payment of Dearness Allowance to Kalol workmen. Such change-over can be effected by an amicable settlement between the parties with adequate safeguards so that no employee suffers pecuniary loss in these days of spiralling prices. So efforts of both the parties for coming to a settlement on this issue were encouraged at the stage of concluding the arguments till a few days prior to the making of this Award. But unfortunately the efforts did not succeed.

39. There are seven grades of workmen, namely M, L-1, L, K, J, I and H in the three plants at Kandla, Kalol and Phulpur and in the Head office/Marketing Division in Delhi and other marketing offices in different parts of the country of IFFCO. The pay scales of the seven grades, unrevised in case of Kalol workmen and revised in case of other workmen as on 1st July, 1983 can be seen from the comparative statement of scales of pay, D.A. and fringe benefits drawn by workers of Kalol and vis-a-vis other workers (vide Ext. M-54 at pages 318-322 of Documents File No. 1). This statement shows that the scales of pay of Kalol workmen are lower and at lower levels of pay they get less D.A. and also less fringe benefits in so far as such benefits are calculated on the basis of percentage of basic pay. The difference in rates of D.A. as on 1st November, 1983 paid to Kalol workmen and other workmen may be seen from the statement Ext. M-64 (at page 474 of Documents File No. II). It shows that at basic pay between Rs. 210 to somewhere near Rs. 300 (unrevised) Central D.A. will be less beneficial to Kalol workmen than Industrial D.A. and at higher levels of basic pay the Central D.A. is more beneficial to them. Such loss or gain to workers below or above the line increases as the consumer price index number goes forward as it did in the subsequent period.

40. It appears from the Charts No. 2 and 3 annexed to the written arguments of the management containing statements showing basic pay, D.A., bonus and incentive payable in each unit to employees of each grade at the fifth increment stage or maximum of the scale respectively, that workmen of Kalol unit and Phulpur unit got less basic wage plus D.A. than the workmen of Kandla in grades M, L-1, L, K and J both on 1st July, 1983 and 1st December, 1986, difference being generally more in case of Kalol workmen than in case of Phulpur workmen. But the workmen of Kalol unit in I and H grades are in better position than the workmen of Kandla and Phulpur units although Kandla workmen got the benefit of Third Settlement effective from 1st July, 1982 to 30th June, 1986 and Phulpur workmen got the benefit of the Second Settlement.

41. Coming to a consideration of the wages prevalent in similar concerns in the same fertiliser industry in the region it is found that the applicants have furnished at page 1A of Annexure-B to their application for interim relief a comparative statement of total emoluments of unskilled workers on account of basic pay, D.A. and H.R.A. on different dates prepared from pages 172 onwards of the affidavit of Shri R. K. Gupta, an officer of IFFCO filed on behalf of the management. The position as on 1st July, 1983 and as on 1st January, 1984 mentioned in that statement are as follows:—

Organisation	as on	
	1-7-1983 Rs.	1-1-1984 Rs.
IFFCO, Kalol	547.10	571.50
IFFCO, Kandla and Phulpur	725.60	789.30
N.F.L (National Fertiliser Ltd.)	827.00	890.70
G.S.F.L. (Gujarat State Fertiliser Ltd)	830.30	910.00
G.N.F.L.	719.30	930.00

The management in its reply to the said application at para 26.11, sub-para 'e' has averred that the statistical data furnished by the Sanghs in various statements except in statement No. I at page 1A at Annexure-B are denied. It follows that the above data in the statement at page 1A at Annexure-B to the application for interim relief are not disputed on behalf of the management.

42. An extract from the summary of comparative statement showing categorywise total emoluments (16 items) on account of Basic Pay, Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Bonus, Incentive and Conveyance Subsidy paid in different organisations on different dates from 30-6-1982

to 1-1-1984 (vide Ext. M-63 at page 460 of the Documents File No. II) is given below. It shows the position on the total pay packet with should be the standard of comparison.

Name of the Organisation:-	IFFCO	IIFCO
Kalol	Kandla	
Phulpur N.F.L., G.S.N.C., G.N.F.C.		
Category Dates		
Lowest		
Scale 1-7-83	670.51	909.57
1-1-84	710.74	983.53
	935.32	993.79
	1016.00	1100.00
	719.30	930.00
Lowest Grade	1066.24	1129.90
1-1-84	1111.59	1193.69
	1081.23	1139.79
	1078.00	1160.00
	746.90	1016.25
Steno-grapher Lowest		
Scale 1-7-83	1242.79	1268.33
1-1-84	1294.63	1337.12
	1228.74	1274.60
	1310.00	1390.00
	1037.25	1290.50
Technician		
Gr.I 1-7-83	1560.50	1544.90
1-1-84	1614.50	1613.69
	1293.02	1330.47
	1425.00	1505.00
	1204.00	1480.25
Technician		
Gr.II 1-7-83	1242.79	1268.33
1-1-84	1294.63	1337.12
	1228.74	1247.60
	13.1600	1390.00
	1037.25	1290.50
Technician		
Gr.III 1-7-83	1066.24	1129.90
1-1-84	1111.59	1198.69
	1081.32	1139.79
	1160.00	1240.00
	803.25	1016.25
Highest Unionised		
Scale 1-7-83	1920.77	1810.79
1-1-84	1887.30	1879.58
	1509.30	1538.34
	1545.00	1625.00
	1422.50	1727.50

43. I have considered the evidence adduced and the arguments, oral and written submitted by the parties. Both the parties have referred to several decisions including Awards as precedents in support of their respective contentions. But the present case has its special features and the matter arising out of the application for interim relief has to be considered in the context of facts and circumstances of this case. In this connection I may refer to the observation of the Supreme Court in Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Vs. its workmen, 1969 II LLJ 775 at page 768 as follows :-

"We may repeat that in matters relating to the grant of gratuity and even generally in the statement of disputes arising out of industrial relations, there are no fixed principles, on the application of which the problems arising before the tribunals or the Courts may be determined and often precedents of cases determined ad hoc are utilized to build up claims or to resist them. It would, in the circumstances, be futile to attempt to reduce the grounds of the decisions given by the industrial tribunals, the Labour Appellate Tribunal and the High Court to the dimensions of any recognized principle....."

In Quinn Vs. Leathem [1901] AC 496 at page 506, Lord Halsbury, LC observed that a case is only an authority for what it actually decides and it cannot be quoted for a proposition that may seem to follow logically from it. The principles laid down by Superior Courts in industrial adjudication like the industry-cum-region principle for determination or revision of wage structure and principle of social justice to be applied for adjudication of industrial disputes should however be followed and the Tribunal cannot act arbitrarily. Industrial adjudication is an alloy of law and social justice. The concept of social justice is based on the idea of socio-economic equality and its aim is to bring

about removal of socio-economic disparities and in-equalities. It is an integral part of industrial law. It requires that although certain levels have to be maintained between the highest and the lowest, the objective should be not to pull down the higher grades but to push-up the lower grades.

44. Having regard to the principles of industrial adjudication discussed above and the data indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, I find that there is good *prima facie* case for adjudication of the claim for revision of wage structure of the workmen of Kalol unit and Phulpur unit of IFFCO and that there is ample justification for awarding interim relief to the concerned workmen pending final adjudication of the main reference.

45. Considering intra-industry and inter-industry (i.e. between nearly similar concerns in the same line of business in the region) wage differentials and with a view to avoiding major disparities in the wages of workmen of different units of IFFCO, I find that interim relief should be granted at varying amounts to the workmen of different pay range belonging to Kalol and Phulpur units of IFFCO. In consideration of the facts that the Charter of demands relating to the disputes referred to the National Tribunal were submitted on 15-7-1973 claiming revision in basic wage/salary plus Dearness Allowance payable on 30-6-1983 and that the workmen of Kalol unit did not get the benefits of wage revision from 1-7-1977 and a large number of workmen of Phulpur unit have been suffering pecuniary loss due to change over to Industrial D.A. from 1980, I find that interim relief should be granted to the concerned workmen with retrospective effect from 1st July, 1983. Payment of the amount of interim relief will not in my opinion cause undue strain on the financial resources of IFFCO.

46. In view of the foregoing discussion, the interim relief payable to the concerned workmen is indicated below:-

Interim Relief payable to the
workmen employed in Kalol unit

Period for which payable	Pay Range	Rate of Interim Relief per month
from 1-7-1983 till the date of final award	(i) upto Rs. 850/- 17 1/2% of pay. (ii) above Rs. 850/- Rs. 150/- upto Rs. 1450/-	
		Interim Relief payable to the workmen employed in Phulpur unit

Period for which payable	Pay Range	Rate of Interim Relief per month
from 1-7-1983 till the date of final award	(i) upto Rs. 1100/- 10% of pay. (ii) above Rs. 1100/- Rs. 165/- upto Rs. 1450/- (iii) above Rs. 1450/- Rs. 150/-	
		'pay means basic wage/salary plus existing rate of dearness allowance.'

47. The arrears of interim relief shall be paid in three equal monthly instalments from the month following the month when the interim award becomes enforceable.

48. The interim relief awarded shall be treated as Special Dearness Allowance and should be a separate item, not to be treated as part of basic wage or part of dearness allowance for any purpose. It is subject to adjustment against final payment, if any, or in any other manner, under the final award of the Tribunal. I order accordingly.

This is my interim award.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 29th January, 1987.

AMITABHA DUTTA, Presiding Officer

[No. I-51016/1/83 IVE(SS)]

JAYALAKSHMI JAYARAMAN, Dy. Director

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 808:—कर्मचारी ग्रज्व बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त भवित्यों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एन्डट्राई 16 मार्च, 1987 का उम्म नारीख के रूप में नियन्त करती है, जिसका उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध अन्तर्गत प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अपार्ट:—

“परिचमी गांडावरी ज़िले में निडाडावालू राजस्व मण्डन के राजस्व ग्राम थीमाराजूपलेम तथा निडाडावालू नगरपालिका सीमा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[संक्षा एम. -38013/7/87—एम.एस.-1]

New Delhi, the 4th March, 1987

S.O. 808.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 16th March, 1987 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act, shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh, namely:—

“The area within the Municipal limits of Nidadavolu and also Revenue village of Thimmamupalem under Nidadavolu Revenue Mandal in West-Godavari District.”

[No. S-38013/7/87-SS-I]

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 809:—मैसरे जेनेलेक लि., हिट्को कंपनी, मुम्बाय रोड, जोगेश्वरी ईस्ट, वर्म्बै-400060 (एम. एच./609) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है;

आंदर केन्द्रीय सरकार का धमाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक अभिदाय या प्रीमियम का मन्दाय किए बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम को सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फ़ायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फ़ायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निकाप भहवद्व बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के प्रधान प्रत्येक हैं;

आ. केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त भवित्यों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के थम मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना मध्या का. आ. 4086 तारीख 13-11-1982 के अनुसरण में और इसमें उपावद्व अनुसूची में विनिरिट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को, 4-12-1985 से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 3-12-1988 भी समिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजन प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त महाराष्ट्र को ऐसी विवरणियों भेजेगा और एसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार गमन-समय पर निरिट करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सम्माय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निरिट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का सम्माय लेखाओं का अन्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रभारों का सम्माय आदि भी है, हेतु वाले सभी वर्षों का बहुत नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सुचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कमनारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन को भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के भद्रस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी यावत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को मन्दत करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों का उपलब्ध फ़ायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फ़ायदों में समुचित रूप में बढ़ि की जाने की अवस्था करेगा जिसे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फ़ायदे उन फ़ायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हो, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुज्ञेय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन

सन्देश रकम उधा रकम रोका है जो कमचारी को उन दिनों में सन्देश होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो नियंत्रित कमचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशिति को प्रतिकर के दृष्टि में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के वरावर रकम का संन्दाग करेगा।

8. भारतीय स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त महागठ के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहाँ किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव हड़ने का संभावना हो वहाँ, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण रखत करने नहीं युक्तिपूर्क अवधार देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामृद्धिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापना पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, तो इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले काफ़िर किसी रूप से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियन्त तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्दाय करने से असफल रहता है, और पालिसी को व्यपत्त हो जाने दिशा जाता तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी व्यक्तिक्रम की दशा में, उन मूल सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितियों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह, छूट न दी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होती, बीमा कायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशिती/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का सन्दाय तत्पत्ता में और प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[संख्या एस-35014/256/82-पी एफ 2-एस एस-2]

S.O. 809.—Whereas Messrs Genelec Limited, Findex Works, Subhash Road, Jogeshwari East, Bombay-400060 (MH) 609 (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the

Ministry of Labour S.O. 4086 dated the 13-11-1982 and subject to the conditions specified in the schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 4-12-1985 upto and inclusive of the 3-12-1988.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of subsection (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, or any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of sum assured to the nominee or the Legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/256/82-PF-II-SS-II]

का. आ. 810 मैमर्स भारत विजनी लि., प्लाट नं. 2.
एम. आई. डी. बी. थाणे बैलापुर रोड, कलवा, थोहे-
भम्रई (एम. पच. /11 और 9329) (जिसे इसमें इसके
पश्चात उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य
निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का
19) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया
है (की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट
दिए जाने के लिए शावेदान किया है);

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त
स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक अधिदाय या प्रीमियम का
मन्दाय किए बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की
जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन
जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे
कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें
कर्मचारी निक्षेप सहबद्ध बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें
इसके पश्चात उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुज्ञेय
हैं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17
की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और
भारत सरकार के थम भवालय की अधिसूचना संस्था का,
आ. 3952 तारीख 8-11-1982 के अनुसरण में और
इसमें उत्तराखण्ड अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते
हुए उक्त स्थापन को, 27-11-1985 से तीन वर्ष की
अवधि के लिए जिसमें 26-11-1988 भी सम्भवित है,
उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजन प्रावेशिक
भविष्य निधि आयुक्त महाराष्ट्र को ऐसी विवरणियाँ भेजगा
और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी गुविधाएँ
प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय समय पर निर्दिष्ट कर।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास
की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय
सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क)
के खण्ड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करें।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अन्तर्गत
लेखाओं का रखा जाता, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाता,
बीमा प्रीमियम इस सन्दाय लेखाओं का अन्तरण, निरीक्षण
प्रभारों का सन्दाय आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का
त्रुटा नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित
सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब
कभी उनमें गंणोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की
प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंघ्या की भाषा में उसकी मूँह
बातों का अनुवाद स्थापना के भूचना पटट पर प्रदर्शित
करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसे कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि
का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापना
की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में
नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम
के मदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुग्नत दर्ज करेगा और
उगकी बाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा
निगम को मन्दत्त करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों के
को उपलब्ध फायद बढ़ाये जाते हैं, तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम
के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप
से रुद्धि का जने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिस से कि कर्मचारियों
के लिए गामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायद
उन फायदों से अधिक अनकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन
अनज्ञेय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए
भी यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन
सन्देश रकम उम रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा
में सन्देश होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो,
नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिवेशिती को
प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम
का सन्दाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन,
प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के पूर्व अनुमोदन
के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहाँ किसी संशोधन से
कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना
हो वहा, प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त अपना अनुमोदन
देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का
युक्तियुक्त अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय
जीवन बीमा निगम की उम सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे
स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या
इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले
फायदे किसी रीति में कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रहने
की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन
बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का
मन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है, और पालिसी को व्यपगत
हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए¹
किसी व्यक्तिक्रम की दशा में, उन मूल सदस्यों के नामनि-
वेशितीयों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह, छूट न दी

गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होते, वीमा फायदों के मन्दाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन वीमा निगम वीमाकृत राशि के हक्कीर नामनिर्देशिती/विधिक वारिमों को उस राशि का सन्दाय तथ्यरता से और प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार मे पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक माम के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[म. एस-35014 / 271 / 82-पी एफ-2 एस एस-2]

S.O. 810.—Whereas Messrs Bharat Bijlec Limited, Plot No. 2, MIDC, Thane Belapur Road, Kulwa, Thane, Bombay (MH/11 and 9329) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are without making any separate contribution of payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in Continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 3952 dated the 8-11-1982 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 27-11-1985 upto and inclusive of the 26-11-1988.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of sum assured to the nominee or the Legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/271/82-FF-II-SS.II]

का. आ. 811.—मैसर्म गीरी एमोमिगट्टम (पाइवेट) निः. 317, आवानाणी रोड, गोपाल वाग, बोडम्बाट्टा (टी.ए.ए. 7018) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी नियम और प्रक्रीय उपचार अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छठ दिन जाने के लिए जावेदान किया है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक् अभिदाय या प्रीमियम का मन्दाय किए विना ही, भारतीय जीवन वीमा निगम की जीवन वीमा स्कीम की सामिक्रिय वीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन वीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निषेध सहबद्ध वीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन ग्रन्तीय हैं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के असमंजसप्रय की अधिसूचना मांड्या का. आ. 3156 तारीख 21-8-1982 के अनुसार में और इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शक्तियों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को 4-9-1985 से तीन बर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 3-9-1988 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के गमी उपचारों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजन प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त तामिल नाडु को ऐसी विवरणियाँ भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।
2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभागी का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (3क) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।
3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाता, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाता, बीमा प्रीमियम का सन्दाय, लेखाओं का अन्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रभागों का सन्दाय प्राप्ति भी है, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का इहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।
4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य प्रातों का अनुयाद, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।
5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के संख्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी घावत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को सन्दर्भ करेगा।
6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फ़ायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फ़ायदों में समुचित रूप से ऐडि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फ़ायदे उन फ़ायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुज्ञय हैं।
7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्देश रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में सन्देश होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक बारिस/नामनिर्देशिती का प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का सन्दाय करेगा।
8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपवर्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त तामिल नाडु के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहाँ किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहाँ, प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन

देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फ़ायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है, और पालिमी को घवगत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी व्यक्तिका की दशा में, उन मृत सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितियों या विधिक बारिसों को जो यदि यह, छूट न दी गई होती हैं तो उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होते, बीमा फ़ायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरवायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन अन्ते वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृत राशि के हुम्गार नामनिर्देशिती/विधिक बारिसों को उस राशि का सन्दाय तत्परता से और प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार में पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[संख्या एस-35014/21] 82 पी. एफ-2/एस.एम-2]

S.O. 811.—Whereas Messrs Gedee Associates (Private) Limited, 317, Avanashi Road, Gopal Baugh, Coimbatore (TN-7018) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution of payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 3156 dated the 21-8-1982 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 4-9-1988 upto and inclusive of the 3-9-1988.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.
2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where for any reason the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of sum assured to the nominee or the legal heirs of the deceased member entitled or it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/21/82-PF-II-SS-II]

का. आ. 812.—मैसर्स वी एसोसिएटिड सिमेंट कम्पनी लि., पोरबन्दर सिमेंट बंक, पुराना मिथपुर, एरोडम रोड, पोस्ट आफिस-पोरबन्दर-360575 (जी.जे./8) (जिसे इसमें इससू पश्चात् उक्त स्थान कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रक्रीण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इससे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया गया है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो या है कि उक्त स्थापन के कमचारी किसी पृथक् अधिनियम या प्रीमियम का सन्दाय किए बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फ़ायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कमचारियों को उन फ़ायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उक्त कर्मचारी निषेप संपेद्ध बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुग्रह हैं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के थम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संषेध का, आ. 4573 तारीख 22-11-1983 के अनुसरण में और इसमें उपाधिक अनुसूची में विनियोग शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थान को, 17-12-1986 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 16-12-1989 भी समिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रबंधन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजित प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात की ऐसी विवरणियाँ भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा स्था निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजित, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक भास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (3क) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का सन्दाय, लेखाओं का अन्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रभारों का सन्दाय आदि भी है, हमें बाले सभी व्ययों का बहन नियोजित द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजित, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा प्रमुखोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रसि, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन, की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम मुरदत दर्ज करेगा और उसकी बाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को सन्दर्भ करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फ़ायदे आये जाते हैं तो, नियोजित उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फ़ायदों में समुचित रूप से

वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फ्रायडे उन फ्रायडे से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुशेय हैं।

7. मानविक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हूए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्देश रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में सन्देश दीती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशिती को प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का सन्दाय देगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक विधिय निधि आयुक्त, गुजरात के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहां, प्रादेशिक विधिय निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का शुक्रियकृत घबराहर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणबाट, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फ्रायडे किसी रीति से कम हो जाने हैं तो, यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणबाट, भियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है, और पालिसी को व्यवगत हो जाने विद्या जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी व्यातिक्रम की दशा में, उन मूल सवस्यों के नामनिर्देशियों वा विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह, छूट न दी गई होती तो, उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होते, बीमा फ्रायडों के सन्दाय वा उत्तराधिक्रम नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम बीमाकृत राशि के बुकधार नामनिर्देशिती/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का सन्दाय लेपरता से और प्रस्तेक दमा में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दाव की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर गुनिश्चित करेगा।

[संलग्न एस-35014/241/83/पी.एफ.-2/एस.एस.-2]

S.O. 812.—Whereas Messrs The Associated Cement Companies Limited, Probандar Cement Works, Old Mithpur, Aerodrome Road, P.O. Porbandar, 36075(GJ/80) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 4573 dated the 22-11-1983 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 17-12-1986 upto and inclusive of the 16-12-1989.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection, as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment comes to his establishment the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced, so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall, before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium, the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of sum assured to the nominee or the legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/241/83-PF-II-SS-II]

नई दिल्ली, 6 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 813—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कमचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बोत पर सहमत हो गई है कि कमचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध संबंधित स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए :—

1. मैसर्स जे. एम. मेहना एण्ड कंपनी, 36 ओएसिस समीप नया म्युनिसिपल मार्किट ग्रान्टाक्यू पूर्व) बम्बई-55
2. मैसर्स मुम्बई धासलेट वितरण संस्था ((मर्यादित), सी/15 बिना-विना अपार्टमेंट कोआप्रेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी, आचार्य दोंदे मार्ग, शिवडी, बम्बई-15।
3. मैसर्स डायनोस्टी लिंजिंग एंड फाइनेंस लिमिटेड, 25 आकाडिया नारीमान प्लाइट, बम्बई-21।
4. मैसर्स डी इंडियन मिल्क एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन कॉमिटी, 62 मिस्तल चैम्बर्स, नारीमान प्लाइट, बम्बई-21।
5. मैसर्स अरणोदय सर्विसेज, एफ-319 अंगी ब्रिलिंग, तीसरी मंजिल, अमृतसर कोआप्रेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी, अमृतसर, बाटकोपर, बम्बई-86।
6. मैसर्स इंडो-अरब ग्रोवेट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नोवल चैम्बर्स, 5वां तम सैयद प ब्रेलवी रोड, बम्बई-1।
7. मैसर्स रसायनी प्रिन्टर्स, प्लाट 7/1 एच औ सी अमीलरी इंडस्ट्रीयल स्टेट, रसायनी 207 कुलावा (महाराष्ट्र) और इसकी 306 थी इनुमान इंडस्ट्रीयल स्टेट बड़ाला, बम्बई-31 स्थित शाखा।
8. मैसर्स निकोपास इंजिनियरिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जै-43 एम, आई. डी. सी. तारापुर, इंडस्ट्रीयल परिया थाने-506 और इसका 41/42 पोदार चैम्बर्स एस. ए. ब्रेलवी रोड, फॉर्ट बम्बई-1।
9. मैसर्स ओवरसीज कन्सट्रक्शन कॉमिल ऑफ इंडिया कामर्स सैन्टर, सप्तम मंजिल, तार देव रोड, बम्बई-34 और इसका कस्टर्या गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-1 स्थित कार्यालय।
10. मैसर्स अविन्दो पेन्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लाट नं. ई-100, एम आई डी सी बोर्डर, तारापुर ताल पालधर जिला थाने और इसका पाथारे मैनसन

बाजीरा बोरीकली (पश्चिम), बम्बई-92 स्थित कार्यालय अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1, की उपधारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के अपबंध उक्त स्थापनों को लागू करती है।

[संख्या एस-35018(1)/87-एस.एस-2]

New Delhi, the 6th March, 1987

S.O. 813.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employees and the majority of the employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely :—

1. M/s. J. M. Mehta and Company, 36, Otis, Near New Municipal Market, Santacruz, East, Bombay-55.
2. M/s. Mumbai Sahakari Ghasalet Vitran Sanstha (Limited) C/15, Vimabena Cooperative Housing Society, Acharya Donde Marg, Swer, Bombay-15.
3. M/s. Dynasty Leasing and Finance Limited, 25, Alcadia Nariman Point, Bombay-21.
4. M/s. The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council 62, Mittal Chambers, 6th, Nariman Point, Bombay-21.
5. M/s. Arundev Services, F-319, Bansi Building, 3rd Floor, Amrit Nagar Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Amrit Nagar, Ghatkopar, Bombay-86.
6. M/s. Indo Arab Project Consultants Private Limited, Noble Chambers, 5th Floor, S.A. Brelvi Road, Bombay.
7. M/s. Rasayani Printers, Plot 7/1, Hoc Ancillary Industrial Estate, Rasayani-207, including its Branch at 306, Shri Hanuman Industrial Estate, Wadala, Bombay-31.
8. M/s. Nikopas Engineering Private Limited, J-43, M.I.D.C. Tarapur Industrial Area, Thana-506, Maharashtra State including its office at 41/42, Podar Chambers, S.A. Brelvi Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
9. M/s. Overseas Construction Council of India, Commerce Centre, 7th Floor, Tarden Road, Bombay-34, including its office at H-118, Himalaya House, 11th Floor, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
10. M/s. Abindo Paints Private Limited, Plot No. E-100, MIDC, Boisar Tarapur, Tal Palghar, District Thane, including its office at Pathare Mansion Vazira, Borivali (West), Bombay-92.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments.

[No. S-35018(1)/87(S-2)]

का. आ. 814—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कमचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बोत पर सहमत हो गई है कि कमचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध संबंधित स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए :—

1. मैसर्स राखी सिनेमा (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 64 और 65, थी अरविन्द रोड, सालकिया, हावड़ा-6।
2. मैसर्स सीमा रोड लाईनर्स-1, मन्दिर स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-73।

3. मैसर्स अंगुरएल्टरप्राइज, 32-एचित्ररंजन एवन्य, कलकत्ता-12
4. मैसर्स कोले इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स नं. 2 माथला रघुनथपुर (उत्तर पारा) जिला हुगली
5. मैसर्स सिह साइकिल एंड रिक्सा स्टोर्स, 3 बैट्टीक स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-1
6. मैसर्स इंजिनियर्स और कन्सल्टेंट्स (इंडिया) 22/18, जोगन्द्र बासक रोड, कलकत्ता-36
7. मैसर्स श्री राम प्रिन्ट्स, 4 खगोन्द्र चटर्जी रोड, कलकत्ता-2
8. मैसर्स विक्टर इंडस्ट्रीयल मैक्यूरिटी एंड एनिड सर्विसेज, डाक्टर जाकिर हुसैन एवेन्यु, हुगलीपुर-12
9. मैसर्स फिल्म इनस्युलेशन्स, 4 चान्दनी चौक स्ट्रीट (प्रथम मंजिल) कलकत्ता-72 और इसका 38/1 पूर्णीदास रोड, कलकत्ता-29 स्थित रजिस्टर्ड कार्यालय

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा नियम की धारा 1, की उपधारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापनों को लागू करती है।

[एस.-35017(1)/87-एस.एस-2]

S.O. 814.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of the employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely.

1. M/s. Rakhee Cinema (Private) Limited, 54 and 65 Sri Aurabinds Road, Salkia, Howrah-6.
2. M/s. Cima Road Liners, 1, Mandir Street, Calcutta-73.
3. M/s. Angus Enterprise 32-A, Chittranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12.
4. M/s. Kolay Engineering Works No. 2, Makhla Raghunathpur (Uttarpur) Hooghly.
5. M/s. Singh Cycle and Rickshaw Stores, 3, Bentinck street, Calcutta-1.
6. M/s. Engineering and Consultants (India) 22/18, Jogendra Basak Road, Calcutta-36.
7. M/s. Sri Ram Prints, 4, Khagendra Chatterjee Road, Calcutta-2.
8. M/s. Victor Industrial Security and Allied Services, Dr. Zaki Hussain Avenue, Durgapur-12.
9. M/s. Finally Insulations, 4, Chandni Chowk Street, (1st Floor), Calcutta-7, including its Registered Office at 38/1 Purna Das Road Calcutta-29.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments.

[S. 35017(1)/87-SS-II]

का. आ. 815:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध संबंधित स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए:—

मैसर्स प्रेम नारायण बर्कशाप (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड,

जी. टी. रोड, लुधियाना

2. मैसर्स नावंल इंडिया ट्रैक्नीकल कन्सल्टेन्सी और गनाव्यजेशन लिमिटेड एस. सी. ओ. नं. 131-132 (प्रथम मंजिल) सैक्टर-17 सी, चंडीगढ़
3. मैसर्स एम टी. सी. टूल्स ई-99 फेस-7 इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, मोहाली
4. मैसर्स एस.बी. इंडस्ट्रीज एस-65, इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, जालन्धर
5. मैसर्स पंजाब स्टेट सीड कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड एस. सी. ओ. नं. 835-36 सैक्टर-22 प, चंडीगढ़ और इसकी लुधियाना, जालन्धर, फरीदकोट, स्थित शास्त्राएं
6. मैसर्स यूनिकॉन्स सोनिक्स लिमिटेड, ई-4 फेस-II, इंडस्ट्रीयल फोकल, पंवाइंट मोहाली और इसका एस.सी.ओ.न. 107-110 सैक्टर-17 बी, चंडीगढ़ स्थित रजिस्टर्ड कार्यालय
7. मैसर्स मयूर सिनेमा (नाग सन्स इन्टरप्राइजिज) सैक्टर-1 परवानो तहसील और कस्ता सोलन (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा नियम की धारा 1, की उपधारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापनों को लागू करती है।

[संभया एस-35019(3)/87-एस.एस-2]

S.O. 815.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely,

1. M/s. Prem Narain Workshop (Private) Limited, G.T. Road, Ludhiana.
2. M/s. Northern India Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited, SCO No. 131-132 (First Floor), Sector 17-C, Chandigarh.
3. M/s. MTC Tools, E-99, Phase VII, Industrial Area, Mohali.
4. M/s. S. V. Industries, S-65, Industrial Area, Jalandhar.
5. M/s. Punjab State Seed Corporation Limited, SCO No. 835-36, Sector-22-A, Chandigarh, including its branches at Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Faridkot.
6. M/s. Unicars and Sonics Limited, E-4, Phase II, Industrial Focal Point, Mohali, including its Registered Office at SCO No. 107-110, Sector 17B, Chandigarh.
7. M/s. Mayur Cinema (Nugsons Enterprises) Sector-I, Parwanoo, Tehsil and District Solan (Himachal Pradesh).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments.

[S. 35019(3)/87-SS-II]

का. आ 816.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम,

1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध सम्बन्धित स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए :—

1. मनर्त विग्रान वायर इन्डस्ट्रीज 3/16 फौर्ट इन्डस्ट्रीज स्टेट हन्डौर-6।
2. मैसर्स मध्य प्रदेश स्टेट डिलक्ट्रोनिक्स डब्ल्यूपीटी कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 131, जेने महाराष्ट्रा प्रशासन नगर भोपाल और इसकी भोपाल स्थित 6 शाखाएँ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा नियम की धारा 1, की उपधारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापनों को लागू करती है।

[संख्या एस.-35019(7)/87-एस. एस.-2]

S.O. 816.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of the employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely,

1. M/s. Vishal Wire Industries, 31/16, Industrial Estate, Indore-6.
2. M/s. Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, 131, Zone, Maharana Pratap Nagar, Bhopal, including its six branches in Bhopal.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments.

[S. 35019(7)87-SS-II]

का. आ 817.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध सम्बन्धित स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए :—

1. मैसर्स स्पाइरल ट्रायूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पी-4/3 रोड नं. 2 आई डी ए, नाचाराम, हैवरण्डा-507
2. मैसर्स पी साई बाबा रेडी कान्टेक्टर डी. नं. 14-30 बी/1 गाजूबाका, विशाखापट्टनम्
3. मैसर्स मैक्रो स्टार विकर्स, मैक्रो स्टार बिल्डिंग, भवानी गार्डन, भावीपीटा, विजयवाडा-10
4. मैसर्स वेलापल्ली बाब्रस, 39-44, 6ए मुरली नगर, विशाखापट्टनम्-7 और इसकी कोटायाम केरल स्थित शाखा

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा नियम की धारा 1, की उपधारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापनों को लापू करती है।

[संख्या एस.-35019(6)/87-एस. एस.-2]

S.O. 817.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely,

1. M/s. Spiral Tubes Private Limited, P-4/3, Road No. 2, JDA, Nacharam, Hyderabad-507.
2. M/s. P. Sai Baba Reddy, Contractor, D. No. 14-30 B/1, Gajowaka, Visakhapatnam.
3. M/s. Seven Stars Liquors, Seven Stars Buildings, Bhavan Gardens Labbipetra, Vijayawada-10.
4. M/s. Vellapally Brothers, 39-44-6A, Murali Nagar, Vizag-7 including its branches at Kottayam in Kerala.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments.

[S. 35019(6)/87-SS-III]

का. आ 818.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध सम्बन्धित स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए :—

1. मैसर्स बरटीहूली स्टेट चेरीटेक्निकल ट्रस्ट के पार आफ बरटीहूली स्टेट, बैलूर ताल्लुक हसन कस्बा
2. मैसर्स वेमागल सेरीकल ट्रिस्ट कम फार्मसी सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लि, वेमागल पास्ट कोलार ताल्लुक और कस्बा कर्नटक-66
3. मैसर्स बापासदरा मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी, बापासदरा चिकाबालपुरा टाऊन पास्ट कोलार कस्बा
4. मैसर्स नवदिया सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड, 14-15 ओम, 10ए मन मलेश्वरम बंगलौर वैस्ट-55
5. मैसर्स जुबली एक्सप्रेस्ट्रेस्टीच्यूट 4 मेन चामराजपट, बंगलौर-18
6. मैसर्स राजगोवर टाइल बकर्स मेलूर, कोलार कस्बा
7. मैसर्स प्रभात एण्ड कम्पनी, जगमनकोपा, के. एस. आर. डी. सी. एकाटर्स के पीछे गोकुल रोड, हृष्णगढ़ी
8. मैसर्स बंगलीहीसाली सेरीकल ट्रिस्ट कम फार्मसी सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, बंगलीहीसाली, कोलार कस्बा
9. मैसर्स राष्ट्रकूर शसिवा राइस मिल, राष्ट्रकूर रोड, गंगावती राष्ट्रकूर कस्बा
10. मैसर्स चिन्तामणी मिल्क प्रोड्यूसरस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, चिन्तामणी, कोलार कस्बा

11. मैसर्स वातपुरेश होम इन्डस्ट्रीज, बंडवाल, एस. के. और हांकी (1) एनी ट्रॉडी बंडवाल (2) भरती पाइप बंडवाल स्थित शाखाएँ

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा नियम की धारा 1, की उपधारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापनाओं को लागू करनी है।

[एस-35019(4)/87-एस.एस.-2]

S.O. 818.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely,

1. M/s. Wartyhully Estate, Charitable Trust, C/o Worthyhully Estate, Belur Taluk Hassan District.
2. M/s. Vemagal Sericulturists Cum-Farmers Service Co-operative Society Limited Vemagal Post Office, Kolar Taluk and District Karnataka-66.
3. M/s. Vapasandra Milk Producers Co-operative Society, Vapasandra Chikkaballapura Town Post, Kolar District.
4. M/s. Navodaya Sahakar Bank Limited, 14-15th Cross, 10th A Main Malleswaram, Bangalore West-55.
5. M/s. Jubilee X Ray Institute, JVth Main Chamarajpet, Bangalore-18.
6. M/s. Rajushekara Tile Works Malur, Kolar District.
7. M/s. Prabhat and Company, Jangamankoppa, Behind K.S.R.T.C. Quarters, Gokul Road, Hubli.
8. M/s. Beglibosahalli Sericulturist Cum Farmers' Service Co-operative Society Limited, Beglibosahalli, Kolar District.
9. M/s. Raichur Siviah Rice Mill, Raichur Road, Gangavathi, Raichur District.
10. M/s. Chintamani Milk Producers' Co-operative Society Limited, Chintamani, Kolar District.
11. M/s. Vatapuresh Home Industries, Bantwal, S.K., including its branches at (1) Antiody Bantwal (2) Bastipadop Bantwal.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments.

[S. 35019(4)/87-SS-II]

का०शा० 819:—केन्द्रीय सरकारको यह प्रतीत होता है कि विमालिवित स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारी की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रक्रीये उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध सम्बन्धित स्थापन को लागू किय जाने चाहिए:—

1. मैसर्स शा वैदानाथम मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड, वैदानाथम पोस्ट, तिलवानामलाए तालुक, नार्थ अर्काट कस्ता।

2. मैसर्स ए पी एन इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी नं० 7 जी एन चेती रोड, मद्रास-6

3. मैसर्स अराविली इलैक्ट्रिकल स्थित (ग्रन्ट शोफ अगोलमस ट्रस्ट) अवरी अरोविली-101

4. मैसर्स एम देवराजन सिविल इंजीनियरिंग कंट्रैक्टर्स नं० 5, एक्सीवियर ट्रॉट मद्रास-6

5. मैसर्स मदापत्ती मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड, नं० पी टी डी 472 मदापत्ती गांधी माधवानाम पोस्ट, तिल्पातूर तालुक नार्थ अर्काट कस्ता-658

6. मैसर्स के वी एस मैनिजन एण्ड आस (प्राईवेट) लिमिटेड नं० 2 जाफर मार्ग लेन मद्रास-1

7. मैसर्स वाई-135 परीआविलए एग्रीकलचरल सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी, किंजूकेनाम पोस्ट, कन्धाकुमारी कस्ता

8. मैसर्स मेवसवेल इंगलिश हाई रूप, 60 एम के मोपानार रोड, मद्रासवन्नामलाई, थांजावूर

9. मैसर्स थारएन एम इंडस्ट्रीज, 42 पिलायर कोएल स्ट्रीट, मन्नरपट, मद्रास-50

10. मैसर्स इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड कार्डिंग इन्डस्ट्रीज, 36 वी मेन रोड, वेलाचेरी, मद्रास-42

11. मैसर्स वाई-126 अरुचीकारी एग्रीकलचरल सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी, अरुचीकारी पोस्ट, कन्धा कुमारी कस्ता

12. मैसर्स पिलर इन्डस्ट्रियल इंडिया (प्राईवेट) लिमिटेड नं० 53 सिडको इन्डस्ट्रीयल स्टैट, मद्रास-98 और इसका ब्लाक ए-13 दूसरा एवं अमनगर, मद्रास-102 स्थित कार्यालय

13. मैसर्स मावीलाए एग्रीकलचरल सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड, नं० 2871, मावीलाए अमानदी विलाए पोस्ट-629204 और इसके (1) तिरुनेत्रारुचि अमानदी विलाए, पोस्ट, (2) फाइडे माकिट पोस्ट स्थित दो डिपो

14. मैसर्स मद्रास इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट, 46 मेन रोड, वेलाचेरी मद्रास-42 और इसका 268 राष्ट्रपथ हाई रोड मद्रास 14 स्थित कार्यालय

15. मैसर्स चैतन्यनद स्टड एण्ड एग्रीकलचरल फर्म सूरापत ओराकादु पोस्ट बाया शोलावरम, मद्रास-67 और इसका चित्ताननद हाऊस राजानामलाएपुरम, मद्रास-26 स्थित प्रशासनिक कार्यालय

16. मैसर्स लक्ष्मी देकिंग एसोसिएशन, पंचायत रोड, पेण्णगडी मद्रास-96 और इसका श्रीरामनगर तिल्पानमपूर, मद्रास-41 स्थित शाखा कार्यालय

17. मैसर्स लो म्यु कम्पनीजेंट्स, पंचायत रोड, पेण्णगडी मद्रास-96 और इसका श्रीरामनगर तिल्पानमपूर, मद्रास-41 स्थित शाखा कार्यालय

18. मैसेसे आनन्द साईन सर्विस नं० 2 सारंगापानी स्ट्रीट, श्री नार, मद्रास - 17 और हस्तकी बाबूर्ह, बंगलौर और हैदराबाद नियम शाखाएँ।

प्रन: केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा नियम की धारा 1, की उप धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापनों को लागू करती है।

[सं० एस-35019(5)/87-एस. ७८]

ए० के० भट्टाराई, अवर सचिव

S.O. 819.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishment have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely,

1. M/s. The Vedanatham Milk Producers Co-operative Society Limited, Vedanatham Post, Tiruvannamalai Taluk, North Arcot District.
2. M/s. A.P.N. Engineering Company, No. 7 G.N Chetty Road, Madras-6.
3. M/s. Auroville Electrical Service (A Unit of Auro-lac Trust) Abril, Auroville-101.
4. M/s. M. Daverajan, Civil Engineering Contracts, No. 5, Xavier Street, Madras-6.
5. M/s. Madapalli Milk Producers Co-operative Society Limited, No. TPD 472, Madapulil Village, Madavalam Post, Tirupattur Taluk, North Arcot District-58.
6. M/s. K.B.S. Manian and Bros. (Private) Limited, No. 2, Jaffer Syrang Lane, Madras-1.
7. M/s. Y. 135, Periavilai Agricultural Service, Co-operative Society, Keezhkulam Post, Kanyakumari District.
8. M/s. Maxwell English High School, 60, M.K. Moppanar Road, Manambuchavadi, Thanjavur.
9. M/s. R.M.S. Industries, 42, Pillaiar Koil Street, Mannurpet, Madras-50.
10. M/s. Engineering and Casting Industries, 36-B, Main Road, Velachery, Madras-42.
11. Y-126, Aruvikkarni Agricultural Service Co-operative Society Aruvikkarni Post, Kanyakumari District.
12. M/s. Pillar Induction (India) Private Limited, No. 53, Sidco Industrial Estate, Madras-98, including its Office at Block A-13, 2nd Avenue, Anna Nagar, Madras-102.
13. M/s. Mavilai Agricultural Service Co-operative Society Limited, No. 2871, Mavilai Ammandivilai Post-629204, including its two depots at (1) Thirunainarkurichi Ammandivilai (2) Friday Market Post.
14. M/s. Madras Industrial Products, 46, Main Road, Velacherry, Madras-42, including its Regional Office at 268, Royapettah High Road, Madras-14.
15. M/s. Chettinad Stud and Agricultural Farm Soorapet, Orakadu Post, Via Sholavaram, Madras-667, including its Administrative Office at Chettinad House, Rajannamalai Puram, Madras-28.
16. M/s. Lakshmi Packing Associates, Panchavati Road, Perungudhi, Madras-96, including its Administrative Office at E-1001, III Main Road, Besant Nagar, Madras-90.

17. M/s. Low Mew Components, Panchayat Road, Perungudi, Madras-96, including its branch office at Sriram Nagar, Tiruvanmiyur, Madras-41.
18. M/s. Anand Cine Service, No. 2 Sarangapani Street, T. Nagar, Madras-17 including its branches at Bombay, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments.

[S. 35019(5)/87-SS-II]

A. K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 1987

का० आ० 820:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में श्रम मंदालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय (1) लैहै और मैगनीज अयस्क खान कल्याण संगठन, पणजी (गोवा), (2) कल्याण श्रायुक्त इलाहाबाद, (3) कल्याण एवं उपकर श्रायुक्त, नागपूर और (4) कल्याण श्रायुक्त का कार्यालय, जबलपुर को जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृद्धि ने हिन्दी के कार्य साधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० ई-11017/2/87-कल्याण-II]

एस०एस० भल्ला, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th March, 1987

S.O. 820.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for Official Purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies (1) Iron Ore, Maiganese Ore Mines Welfare Organisation Panaji (Goa), (2) Welfare Commissioner, Allahabad, (3) Welfare and Cess Commissioner, Nagpur and (4) Welfare Commissioner, Jabalpur, subordinate offices of the Ministry of Labour, the 80 per cent staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi.

[F. No. E-11017/2/87-W.II]

S. S. BHALLA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च 1987

का० आ० 821:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के प्रबंधनात्म से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उसके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुवन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-2-1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 9th March, 1987

S.O. 821.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Reserve Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 3085

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Dharmendra Sharma,
Ex. Cash Mazdoor,
Reserve Bank of India,
R/o D-432, Gokul Puri,
Shahdara, Delhi-94.

Versus

The Manager,
Reserve Bank of India,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi.

APPEARANCES :

Workman—in person.

Shri S. R. Hegde—for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government, in the Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-12012/179/84-D.II(A) dated 3-7-85 has referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

"Whether it is a fact that the management of Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, obtained the resignation from Shri Dharmendra Sharma, Ex-cash Mazdoor under duress or coercion ? If so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?"

2. The facts of this case fall into a narrow compass. The workman joined service of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi as a cash mazdoor on 26-8-57 and he was discharged from service on 9-12-76 on the basis of resignation submitted by the workman. The case of the workman as set forth in his statement of claim is that he had joined the home guards and had to go for home guard duty at odd hours. He was allotted quarter in R. K. Puram which was on the 4th floor and his neighbours who were his colleagues in the bank were annoyed because of his odd hour duties in the Home Guards and the noise of his going up and down and his shoes disturbed them and there were also frequent quarrels and they made complaints to the Manager of the bank. A conspiracy was hatched to set rid of his service. Taking advantage of the emergency which was then in force, Shri I.D. Chehra Manager and Shri S. N. Rajdan Currency Officer by holding threat of arrest under MISA obtained his signatures on some typed papers in the year 1976. The workman did not know English Language and, therefore, did not understand what was written in those papers. When enquired from the bank officer as to what was written in those papers he was informed that these were papers about the complaints and disputes arising since 1973 and had come from the Central Office at Bombay. Therefore taking those papers to be the decision of the Central Office and because of fear of arrest he signed those papers. He did not sign those papers voluntarily. Subsequently he applied for the payment of his provident fund and gratuity and the bank told him that he could be paid his dues if he wrote letters in Hindi and then he complied with the instructions of the bank. Those letters in Hindi were written because of his poverty as he had to make both ends meet.

3. The Management controverted the allegations of the workman and submitted that the resignation letter was submitted by the workman of his own accord and there was no question of obtaining the same by coercion. The contention of the workman that he is victim of emergency is an after thought and he is now trying to improve his story that the papers were signed by him under duress and were signed under the impression that the papers related to settlement of dispute between him and the bank. He has come up with this allegation for the first time in 1985 and there is no whereto about the same in the numerous objections submitted by him before various authorities. The workman in his own hand had written letters as early as

30-12-76 requesting the bank to release the payment of provident fund and gratuity due and payable to his and this corroborated the fact that the resignation was made of his own free will. Prior to his resignation the workman had been charge sheeted four times on different occasions during the period from November, 69 to April, 1975 and punishments were imposed upon him. The workman was on leave from 7th to 30th November, 76 and remained absent thereafter without intimation to the bank upto 8th December, 76 on which date he submitted his resignation dated 7th December, 76 which was accepted and he was relieved of his duties at the close of business on 9th December, 1976. Subsequently the case of the workman for re-employment was considered on merits but he was not found fit for re-employment under the norms provided for reemployment.

4. I have given anxious consideration to the entire facts and circumstances of this case and I am of the opinion that the resignation tendered by the workman was of his own violation and he was not a victim of emergency which he has tried to show himself to be. The first point to be noted is that the workman did not have a good record of service. He was charge sheeted as many as four times during the period between November, 69 and April, 75 and awarded various punishment as detailed in Ex. M-1. The workman has admitted the correctness of Ex. M-1. A brief resume of the various charges and punishment awarded to the workman is give below.

Sl. No.	Brief Nature of charge dated 18-11-69	Final punishment awarded
1	2	3
1.	(i) Employee in the habit of absenting himself from the Office without prior permission/taking leave frequently despite the issue of various memoranda. (ii) Attending Office late. (iii) Application for leave either not received in time or not supported by Medical Certificate	Substantive pay reduced by 2 stages. 12-1-74
2.	(i) Employee in the habit of absenting from the office without prior permission/taking leave frequently. (ii) Did not show improvement in leave record despite the issue of various written memoranda in the past. (iii) In October 1973 remained absent from duty on 4 occasions without prior permission and relative leave applications were neither received in time nor supported by Medical certificates/documentary evidence in support of the reasons given by him for his absence.	Substantive pay reduced by 4 stages. 15-11-74
3.	(i) Causing disturbance to fellow-residents by his objectionable behaviour in Bank's staff colony. Also allowed the use of quarter to outsiders. Not vacating staff quarter allotted to him, despite banks' instructions.	Substantive pay reduced by 2 stages. 10-4-75

1	2	3
4.	(i) Employee in the habit of absenting from the office without prior permission/taking leave frequently. (ii) Did not show any improvement in his leave record despite the issue of various written memoranda. (iii) Remained absent from duty without prior permission on 29 occasions during 20th November, 1973 to 30th December, 1974 and leave applications in most of the cases were either not received in time or not supported by Medical certificates.	Substantive pay reduced by 4 stages.
5.		

5. It is a further case of the Management that the workman was on leave from 7th November to 30th November, 1976 and remained absent without intimation upto 8th December, 1976, when he submitted his resignation. The workman has not denied that he did not work upto 8th December, 1976. He has not been able to adduce any evidence to show that leave had been sanctioned to him for the period beyond 30th November, 1976. Therefore, the contention of the Management that the workman was absent unauthorisedly from 1st to 8th December, 1976 has to be accepted as correct. The workman admits that his service conditions are governed by the staff regulations of the Reserve Bank of India. In accordance with the Regulation 39 read with Regulation 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Staff Regulations, the workman could have been removed from service for his habitual absence which is reflected from the various charges mentioned above and his continued absence after the expiry of his leave from 1st December, 1976 and consequently there was hardly any need for the management to resort to gimmicks like obtaining resignation from the workman by duress or under false pretext.

6. One of the grousing mentioned by the workman is that he had joined the Home Guards and his absence on account of Home Guard duty was presented by the Management. However, the facts speak otherwise. The Management has placed on record a statement Ex. M-5 showing the dates and the periods the workman was treated as on duty in the bank while was actually on Home Guard duty. The workmen has admitted the correctness of this document. This makes a formidable period and clearly repudiates the allegation of the workman.

7. The workman has further alleged that he was unaware of the contents of the alleged resignation letter as he did not have the knowledge of English. Here again the facts speak otherwise. The first thing to be noted is that the workman has been singing in English throughout. The management has placed on record the documents Ex. WW1/1 to WW1/7. All theme documents are in English and except for Ex. WW1/2 which is a school leaving certificate all of them have been signed by the workman in English. Management has placed on record the documents Ex. M2 to M4 the replies of the workman to the various charge sheets served upon him and all these are in English and signed by the workman in English. The rejoinder has also been filled by the workman in English. It is, therefore, clear that the workman had and has the knowledge of English and his contention that he did not know English is unacceptable.

8. Again the workman has pleaded illiteracy which in turn is repudiated by his own documents. WW1 is the application submitted by the workman for his initial appointment and in this application he clearly stated that he has studied upto 8th Class. Ex. WW1/2 is the school leaving certificate according to which the workman was examined

in 8th Class by the Middle standard and had passed. Taking into consideration the prevailing education standards in the country an 8th class pass cannot be regarded as illiterate.

9. Some other facts which go to show that the resignation was voluntary and not obtained by duress or under coercion are that the workman did not attend duty after the resignation. Had the workman not been aware that he had resigned from service there was no reason for him not to have attended office after the documents were signed by him allegedly by duress and/or under deception. Subsequent to the tendering of resignation the workman made an application dated 4-1-77 Ex. WW1/10 for the release of provident fund balance at his credit in which he again clearly mentioned that he had resigned from service on 9-12-76. Further the workman actually received his provident fund and gratuity dues. Not only this, even the workman vacated the quarter allotted to him by the bank. In the statement of claim the allegation is of coercion while in the rejoinder it has been mentioned that he was mis-informed that the dispute was being settled in his favour. Thus the workman is guilty of shifting his stand. Although the emergency of which he alleges to be the victim, was listed on 27-3-77, yet the workman did not make any representation to any body till June, 1977. S/ Shri I. D. Chabria and S. N. Rajdan have categorically denied having used any kind of duress or coercion to obtain the resignation letter from the workman. Against the statements of these two senior officers of the bank, there is only a bald statement of the workman. There is no allegation that either Shri I. D. Chabria or S. N. Rajdan had any personal enmity against the workman. Hence it is too far fetched to accept that these senior officers would have a conspiracy to obtain resignation letter from the workman and duress or under deception simply because some neighbours of the workman were annoyed with the Inter for his Home Guard duties. Under the circumstances, it is clear case of voluntary resignation from service and the workman has tried to take advantage of the fact that resignation was submitted during the period of emergency by concocting the story of resignation having been obtained under duress and by deception in order to gain advantage by abuse of the beneficial provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

10. The reference stands answered accordingly and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer
29th January, 1987.

[No. L-12012/179/84-D-II(A)]

का. आ. 822.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार शिफ्टिंग बैंक के प्रबंधतात्त्व से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निश्चित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 822.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Syndicate Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 70/84

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Guresh Chaturvedi through the State Vice President, U.P. Bank Employees Union, 3/410, Lekhraj Nagar, Aligarh.

Vs.

The Deputy General Manager,
Syndicate Bank,
Bhagwan Das Road,
New Delhi.

APPEARANCES :

Workman in person.

Shri M. L. Sharma—for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government, in the Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-12012/81/84-D.II.A dated 26th October, 1984 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank, New Delhi in relation to their Mathura Main Branch in terminating the services of Shri Suresh Chaturvedi, Adarsh Agent with effect from 3rd December, 1981 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The salient facts are that the claimant Shri Suresh Chaturvedi was appointed as Adarsh Agent by the Management at its Mathura Main Branch w.e.f. 13th March, 1976 and an agreement for this employment was executed between the parties. The claimant was to collect deposits from customers for the bank and he was to be remunerated on the basis of commission on the deposits mobilised by him. The services of the claimant were terminated w.e.f. 3rd December, 1981. The case of the claimant is that his status was that of the workman and there was relationship of employer and employee between the parties. Since there was no notice nor any wages in lieu of notice nor any compensation was paid to him, the order of termination of his services is bad in the eyes of law and hence he prayed for reinstatement in service with full back wages and other benefits available to clerical cadre in the bank and such other relief as deemed fit.

3. The Management's case is that the claimant is not a workman and the relation between the parties was that of Principal and Agent and the contract between the parties was an Agency Contract. The claimant was not in the muster roll of the respondent bank and he was also not in receipt of any remuneration as per terms of the service conditions applicable to other employees of the bank. He was also not amenable to any disciplinary action. Hence, there was no relationship of master and servant or employer and employee between the parties. It was further submitted that the commission agents/deposit collectors like the claimant were covered under the definition of sales promotion employees under the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 and, therefore, they are not entitled to seek any protection/privileges under the Industrial Disputes Act. Furthermore section 10 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 prohibits a banking company from employing any person on the basis of remuneration by way of commission as regular employee. The Bank, therefore, could not act in contravention of the law. The very fact that the commission agents are being paid only commission the deposits canvassed by them, goes to show that they cannot be treated as workmen. In the instant case the claimant failed to return the collected cards ending 20th July, 1981 to 27th July, 1981 on the due date and, therefore, the bank did not issue due cards for the next week as the claimant had failed to perform the contract in terms of the agreement entered into by him. The bank had no alternative but to refrain the claimant from collecting

further funds from the public. The action of the Management in this case is putting an end to the contract for Agency and there is no question of termination of service or following any other procedures.

4. The short question that arises for consideration in this case is whether Adarsh Agent employed by a bank to mobilise deposits is a workman as defined in section 2(g) of the I.D. Act and whether the relationship of such Adarsh Agents with the bank is that of an employee and employer or that of an Agent and Principal. On behalf of the workman reliance has been mainly placed on a decision of the Industrial Tribunal Madras in case between the Management of Indian Bank Madras and their workmen wherein a Tiny Deposit Scheme appointed under the Tiny Deposit Scheme of the Indian Bank was held to be workman and an employee of the bank and entitled to the protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. However, I am not inclined to agree with the view taken by the Industrial Tribunal Madras in this respect. The Adarsh Deposit Scheme of the Syndicate Bank-respondent, does appear to be similar in nature to the Tiny Deposit Scheme of the Indian Bank. While agreeing with the view of the Madras Industrial Tribunal that the Tiny Deposit Scheme which would mean the Adarsh Deposit Scheme in the present case is in pari-materia with the deposit mobilisation scheme of the Govt. of India and the State Governments, like the National Saving Scheme, Small Saving Schemes, Life Insurance Policy etc. but I disagree with its view that the tiny Deposit Agents equivalent to the Adarsh Deposit Agents, in this case, stand on the same footing as the officers of the State and Central Governments appointed in this regard. The Adarsh Agent would be parimateria with the various Agents of Life Insurances Corporation, or Agents for National Saving Certificates of the Post Office or the Unit Certificates of the Unit Trust of India and such Agents cannot be compared with the Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation or the District Saving Officers under the State Governments or similar other officers. It is the Development Officers and the Saving Officers who get regular remuneration but the Agents who help in the mobilisation of funds in the various schemes work only on commission and at will and such agents cannot be regarded as employees of the Life Insurance Corporation U.T.I. or the State or Central Government as the case may be. In the present case the Management has placed on record the memorandum of agreement Ex. M-1 entered into by the claimant with the Management and it clearly goes to show that claimant had accepted to be an agent on payment of commission and the Management stood in the position of a Principal. One of the important criterion in determining whether there exists relationship of master and servant between the parties is the control and supervision of the work of the person who worked and whether his time was at the disposal of the Principal. In the instant case, the Adarsh Agent collected Adarsh deposit from small depositors at his own convenience and the bank did not exercise any control over hours of his functioning at any point of time. The bank never exercised any supervision over the method of functioning of the Adarsh Agents i.e. how he should have gone about collecting small deposit. The Agent is required only to fill up and submit to the bank certain returns on the forms prescribed by the bank and the bank merely supplies the necessary stationery for such forms and register for its official convenience. The only obligation on the part of the Adarsh Agent is that he could not work for any other bank and he was to account for the monies collected from the customers and deposit the same with the bank. These obligations do not suggest that the Adarsh Agents are employees of the bank because these obligations are intended to avoid competition from other banks and for the effective performance of the Agency, as the Principal has every right to demand the accounts of the transactions carried out by the Agent and the Principal is ultimately responsible for any acts of the Agent. Moreover Section 10 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 prohibits the bank employees from collecting any remuneration in the form of commission from the banking company but the banks are permitted to appoint a person on payment of commission under contract otherwise than as regular staff of the banking company. The Adarsh Agent who receives the commission for collecting certain amounts of deposits from the customers cannot, therefore,

work as an employee of the banking company. Some of the other points to be noted are that the claimant admits having executed an agreement for his appointment as an Adarsh Agent of the bank on commission basis but no such agreement is required to be signed or executed between the regular appointees/employees and the bank. The Adarsh Agent is also required to give indemnity but in the case of employees there is no such requirement. Again the Adarsh Agent is not put on any probation but the employees or initial recruitment are placed on probation before absorption in the bank. No attendance register is maintained for the Adarsh Agent because no regular hours of work are prescribed. The work of the Adarsh Agent depends upon how much he is able to collect on a particular day and it is not even possible for the bank to fix any working hours for the Agents whose only job is collection of deposits from the customers, from their residential places. The Adarsh Agents are not entitled to any leave, provided fund or other allowances like H.R.A., D.A. or any pension or gratuity. The Adarsh Agent cannot be transferred from one place to another as in the case of employees. It is, therefore, abundantly clear that the relationship between the bank and the Adarsh Agent is that of Principal and Agent and not that of Master and servant. The status of the claimant is similar to that of a sales representative. In the authority Jugal Kishore Mittal Vs. Management of Sasta Sahitya Mandal and another 1986 62 I.L.R. 564 Delhi High Court it held by Hon'ble Justice B. N. Kirpal as under :

"Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Sec. 2(s)—Petitioner canvassing sale of book of Respondent No. 1—Whether workman—Determination of—In instant case petitioner held not be workman—Writ dismissed.

The Labour Court came to the conclusion that the petitioner was not a workman as defined under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The question, is the quantum of other work which was being done by the petitioner. The major work and duties of the petitioner, as has been found by the Labour Court and with which I wholly concur was of canvassing for the sale of the books of the respondent.

The main work of the petitioner, was of securing orders and increasing the sale of the respondent and the clerical or manual work which he might have carried out was only incidental to this.

The petitioner had been rightly categorised as not being a workman and as such the Labour Court was right in not granting any relief to the petitioner."

It was further observed as under :

"The present case is similar to the case of May Baker India Limited v. Their Workmen (1). There it was held that if the nature of the duties is manual or clerical then the person must be held to be a workman. On the other hand, if the manual or clerical work is only a small part of the duties of the person concerned and incidental to his main work which is not manual or clerical, then such a person would not be a workman. In that case a person had been employed by a pharmaceutical concern as a representative for canvassing orders and it was found that the work consisted mainly of canvassing and the clerical or manual work that he did was only incidental to his main work. It was held by the Supreme Court that he would not be regarded as a workman. In the present case also the main work of the petitioner was of canvassing for orders. It is only when the orders materialised and sale was made that the petitioner got his commission. The main work of the petitioner, therefore, was of securing orders and increasing the sale of the respondent and the clerical or manual work which he might have carried out was only incidental to this. To the same effect is another decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Company of India Ltd. v. The Burmah Shell Management Staff Association and others."

5. The claimant cannot be regarded as an employee of the bank and, therefore, he is not covered by the definition of workman in section 2(s) of the I. D. Act. In the present case it was a simple case of termination of the contract for service and not a contract of service because the Adarsh Agent was engaged for specific work and it was left to him to decide how that work was to be done and what steps were to be taken to have the desired results. The services of the claimant were terminated as an Agent and not as an employee and the Management had the sole discretion as to whether to continue the Agency or to terminate the same. The claimant is not entitled to any relief and this reference is disposed of accordingly.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this Award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/81/84-D.II(A)]

27th January, 1987.

नई दिल्ली, 12 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 823.—आधोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट आधोगिक विवाद में आधोगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद के पंचात को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 12th March, 1987

S.O. 823.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. BAROT, PRESIDING OFFICER,
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT AHMEDABAD

REFERENCE (ITC) No. 1 of 1982.

Adjudication

BETWEEN

The Management of Bank of India, Ahmedabad.

AND

Their workmen.

In the matter of demand for regularisation and permanent absorption of certain part-time employees, etc.

APPEARANCES :

Shri M. J. Sheth—for Bank of India.

Shri T. R. Mishra—for the workmen.

Shri P. S. Chari—for Dave M. B., an employee.

AWARD

The Central Government, vide Ministry of Labour, Order No. L-12011/31/80-D.IIA dated 28th December, 1981 constituted an Industrial Tribunal with myself as its Presiding Officer, and referred the following dispute between Bank of India and their workmen, for adjudication :—

"Whether the demand of the Maha Gujarat Bank Employees Association for regularisation and permanent absorption of part-time employees mentioned in Annexure 'A' by the management of Bank of India, Regional Office, Ahmedabad, is legal, reasonable and justified. If so, from what date and what relief the workmen are entitled?"

Looking to the above wordings of the demand referred for adjudication, it would appear that what has been demanded is that the concerned part-time employees of Bank of India ('the Bank' to be brief) should be made regular and permanent. However, on going through the statements of the parties, and on hearing them, it was revealed that these part-time employees are already regular and permanent workmen of the Bank. Therefore, if one goes by the letter of the reference, there is nothing to be adjudicated upon in this reference. However, considering the fact that not only the Association of the employees, but also the Bank has treated the demand as one for making these part-time employees full-time, and for payment to them of wages as paid to the full-time employees of their cadre, I have treated the demand as such. However, I am constrained to observe that the dispute described in the order of reference is not happily worded. The last sentence therein also seems to have been inserted in a routine manner without keeping in mind the actual position of the dispute in the present case.

2. Coming to the facts of the case, they are very simple. Before nationalisation of the Banks, it was the practice with several Banks to employ part-time employees for ordinary clerical work, especially for pass-book writing. It appears that the original scheme envisaged employment of students and retired persons, for the purpose. The scheme appears to have been found convenient to both the sides inasmuch as while it provided financial support to the students and to the retired persons, it also helped such branches which did not have sufficient work of the particular nature for engagement of full-time hands. However, in the very nature of things, such employment should have been for limited periods. But it appears that in this Bank, employment of the same persons continued, under the scheme, for several years now and some of them are still continuing to work as part-time employees even today. The Shastri Award and later the Desai Award have dealt with this category of the employees. While in the Shastri Award employment of part-time employees, except for writing of pass books, did not find favour, in the Desai Award the demand for making part-time employees working for more than 3-1/2 hours in a day appears to have been rejected. Then came various Bipartite settlements between the parties which laid down the conditions of service of this class of employees. However, for the purpose of this case, only the following clause of the Bipartite Settlement arrived at in the year 1966 is relevant:—

"Subject to the Bank's recruitment rules, if any, part-time employees will be given preference for filling of full time vacancies, other things being equal."

There is no dispute that there are well defined recruitment rules for recruitment of clerical staff in the Bank. It is also not disputed that out of the 29 employees mentioned in Annexure 'A' to the order of reference, several employees did apply for full-time posts whenever vacancies arose. As shown in Ex. 53, now there are only 13 part-time employees who continue to remain part-time employees under the said scheme, and the rest have left the Bank. Ex. 53 also shows the reasons why they could not be appointed as full-time employees. In most of the cases, the reason appears to be that they do not fulfil the eligibility qualification. In one or two cases, the employees concerned have either not appeared at the test or have appeared and failed. Now, as per the settlement which is not disputed, preference to these employees has to be given only if other things are equal. Thus, they do not have any right to get appointed to full-time posts if they do not fulfil the eligibility requirements, or they do not appear for the test, or having appeared, fail to get through the same. Therefore, in my opinion, the demand for making them full-time employees straight away is not legally justified.

3. Under the circumstances, the demand for making these employees as full-time employees of the Bank is not justified.

4. Having said so I would like to draw the attention of the management of the Bank to certain facts and circumstances. Those employees have been working with the Bank for several years now and have gained considerable experience in the working of the Bank. Although they may not be fulfilling the eligibility qualification regarding 55 per cent marks in S.Sc. or regarding age, it appears that several of

them are commerce graduates. They would, therefore, be more useful to the Bank than fresh recruits. It appears that after 1979 recruitment of staff is being done by the Recruitment Board and not by the Bank. However, looking to the special circumstances of this case, since they have put in long service in the Bank, I strongly recommend that their cases be considered favourably and sympathetically. No order as to costs.

Ahmedabad 13th February, 1987.

G. S. BAROT, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12011/31/80-D.II(A)]

N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 1987

का. या. 824.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947

(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओस्ट्रियन्टल बैंक आफ कामस के प्रबंधतत्व से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25 फरवरी, 1987 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 10th March, 1987

S.O. 824.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Oriental Bank of Commerce and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th February, 1987.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL;
NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 36/86

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Navrang Rai Bansal through
The General Secretary,
Oriental Bank Workers Union,
B-12/8, Krishna Nagar, Delhi-110051.

Versus

The Regional Manager,
Oriental Bank of Commerce,
2nd Floor, Rachna Cinema Building,
Rajendra Place, New Delhi.

APPEARANCES :

Shri S. N. Bhatnagar—for the Management.
Shri Ranjan Gopal—for the Workman.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-12012/56/83-D.IV(A) dated 4-2-86 has referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Oriental Bank of Commerce, New Delhi in relation to their Branch Office Kingsway Camp, Delhi in stopping one annual graded increment permanently of Shri N. R. Bansal, peon-cum-Hundi Presenter, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The salient facts are that the workman was posted as Peon-cum-Hundi Presenter in the Kingsway Camp, Delhi branch of the respondent bank and he was placed under

suspension vide order dated 11/17/2/82 pending enquiry into charges against him. The charge sheet on the following three counts was served upon the workman on 6-9-1982.

- (a) On 5-11-1981 the Branch Manager ordered the workman to take onward clearing to Paharganj branch which he refused on the pretext that he be provided a bicycle and using abusive language and wasting time.
- (b) On 10-11-1981 the branch Manager ordered the workman to deposit the sum of Rs. 350 with the cashier on behalf of the customer which the workman refused on the pretext that it was not his job.
- (c) On 5-12-1981 left the office at 12 and remained absent for half an hour. On his return when he was asked to explain his absence by the Branch Manager and the workman replied that his duty was only upto 12 and immediately thereafter he went away inspite of the asking of the Branch Manager and did not return.

Shri A. K. Gupta Assistant Regional Manager was appointed as the Enquiry Officer who conducted a domestic enquiry. Acting on the report of the enquiry officer the Management vide order dated 3/5/3-83 imposed the penalty of withholding of one annual increment with cumulative effect of the workman.

3. The workman has alleged that the actions of the Management were politically motivated illegal and partial in nature. At no stage the Management was able to substantiate the charges levelled against the workman. The behaviour and attitude of Mr. Harish Batra, the then Branch Manager was prejudicial political and motivated towards the workman and he continued to harass, victimise him and adopted unfair labour practice. It was further contended that the order of suspension passed on the workman was in contravention of para 19.1, 19.11 and 19.12b of the Binartite Settlement dated 19-10-66 as no enquiry was pending at that time and further the charge sheet was served after a lapse of nearly 7 months. It was further stated that the enquiry officer was biased as he was respondent in Civil Writ pending in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi regarding illegal promotions etc. and moreover the enquiry officer was immediate superior of the Management representative in the enquiry and he was guiding the Management representative in every official work. With regard to specific charges it was stated that the branch Manager did not provide bank bicycle, rain coat and a bag for safe keeping of the instruments in terms of para 9.2 of the Binartite Settlement. The workmen was deputed to take New Delhi clearing at branch Office Pahar Ganj from 1-11-1981. For 4 days i.e. from 1st to 4th November, 1981 the workman repeatedly requested the branch Manager to provide bank cycle for outdoor duty but the request was never heeded. He apprised the bank Manager that the banks clearing which contains cheques, and drafts are vital documents and the time spent is very short and therefore either bank cycle may be provided or actual seconder fare may be given as on those days he has to spent over and above from his own pocket. He also apprised the Manager that in the absence of raincoat or bag it was impossible for him to discharge his duty with due care and caution and it was dangerous to travel in a bus with documents. On this the Branch Manager told him that he will pay reimbursement of conveyance charges as per settlement i.e. Rs. 5. It was alleged that this denial on the part of the branch Manager to provide bank cycle to the workman or to give actual conveyance charges is unfair labour practice. There cannot be a settlement in respect of conveyance charges as conveyance charges have to be paid on actual basis if a settlement is arrived at and is bad in the eyes of law. With regard to the second charge it was submitted that Shri Harish Batra, the Branch Manager was in the habit of violating the said norms and procedures of the bank. On 10-11-81 Shri Batra accepted Rs. 350 from a customer and asked the workman to deposit the same at the cash counter. The workman politely informed him that the customer himself/herself should deposit the amount at the cash counter as per the procedure laid down in the

bank of instructions of the bank and general practice and there were also the guidelines of the Inspection and Control Depot, that only customer should deposit their money at the cash counter and it was not fair on the part of the Branch Manager to pass such illegal instructions in which the staff may be involved. As regards the third charge it was submitted that the workman requested the Branch Manager at 12.00 hours on 5-12-81 to allow him to make a telephonic call from the banks telephone as he had to pass an important message but the Branch Manager turned down his request. As the workman had to pass an urgent message he sought prior permission from the Hall Incharge of the branch and then he returned to the branch after making telephonic call from a nearby shop and worked in the hall till the close of the branch. When Shri Batra enquired from the workman as to where he had gone the workman rightly informed that as he was not allowed to make telephonic call from the banks telephone he had gone to make telephonic call from the nearby shop after seeking permission from the Hall Incharge. The workman worked in the banking Hall throughout the remaining period till the close of the branch and moreover he was paid full day wages for that day and, therefore, the question of remaining absent for half an hour did not arise.

4. In short the contention of the workman is that the charges levelled against him were either illegal or false and the enquiry officer was biased against him and the enquiry conducted against him was not fair and proper.

5. The Management in its written statement denied the allegations of the workman and asserted the enquiry conducted against him was fair and proper and was in accordance with the principles of natural justice. The workman was given full opportunity to defend himself. Any bias on the part of the enquiry officer was denied and it was stated that at no point of time was any objection raised by the workman on the direction of the enquiry officer and it was denied that the enquiry officer was a respondent in any writ petition or in any way connected with the workman regarding illegal promotions. It was further stated that the Management representative being junior to the enquiry officer does not mean that the enquiry officer shall guide the Management representative. There was no patent illegality in the orders and instructions given to the workman and it is not up to an employee working in a subordinate cadre to disobey the lawful and reasonable order of the branch Manager. It was also denied that there was any unfair labour practice or that the charges were levelled against the workman out of any vindictiveness. It is also denied that there was any contravention of the provisions of the Binartite Settlement. Finally it was asserted that the order passed by the Management imposing penalty on the workman is legal and valid and it is justified in the circumstances of the case.

6. First of all it was contended on behalf of the workman that the order of suspension passed against the workman was in violation of para 19.1, 19.11 and 19.12(b) of the Binartite Settlement dated 19-10-66. The power of suspension can be exercised only during the pendency of the enquiry and the enquiry can be considered to have started only after issue of Charge Sheet. Reference was also made to the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the case of Goni Nath Kund Vs. Bank of India and others, 1980(3) 286 Calentia wherein it was held while interpreting para 19.11 and 19.12 of the Binartite Settlement that a decision to take disciplinary action should have been taken before suspending an employee. The 1d. representative of the Management submitted that the legality or otherwise of the suspension order is not included in the schedule of the order of reference and therefore it could not be looked into. There is merit in this objection of the 1d. representative of the Management because the only question mentioned in the order of reference is the order relating to the stoppage of one annual increment of the workman and there is no mention at all about the order of suspension. There is no power with this Tribunal to enlarge the scope of the reference and hence this contention of the workman cannot be looked into. Moreover the objection raised on behalf of the workman is only academic in character because the suspension has since been revoked and the workman has been awarded punishment for the misconduct for

which he was suspended. There also does not appear to be any violation of para 19.1, 19.11 and 19.12(b) of the Bipartite Settlement which have been reproduced in the rejoinder filed by the workman. According to para 19.1 as reproduced in the rejoinder a person against whom disciplinary action is proposed or is likely to be taken shall be informed of the particulars of the charges and according to para 19.12(b) pending such enquiry he may be suspended.

7. All these provisions were complied with as is apparent from the copy of the order dated 11/17-2-82 Ex. M-1. The Management has also placed on record copy of the note approved by the Board of Directors on 22-10-74 Ext. M-2 according to which the Assistant General Manager/Regional Managers were delegated the powers to suspend the workman staff.

8. I have gone through the enquiry proceedings and it is revealed that the workman was given full opportunity to cross-examine the witness and to defend himself and the workman actually carried out cross-examination of the witness with the help of his representative Shri O. P. Verma. The enquiry appears to have been conducted by following principles of natural justice and no fault can be found with it. Hence the enquiry is held to be quite fair and proper. The workman has not been able to adduce any evidence to show that the enquiry officer was a respondent in a civil writ pending in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi regarding illegal promotions etc. However, even if the allegation of the workman was accepted it would not go to show that the enquiry officer had any bias against the workman. Again it has been alleged by the workman that the enquiry officer was immediate superior of the Management representative in the office and he was guiding the Management representative in every official work. It is duty of any senior officer to guide his juniors in their official work and this cannot mean that such senior officer has bias against the workman simply because the Management representative was junior to him. Hence the workman has not been able to prove the allegation of bias and it is rejected. As regards the merits of the charges, this Tribunal does not sit as an appellate authority against the orders of the Management and shall not look into the merits of the charges. All the same this tribunal can look into to the question of legality or otherwise of the charges. The facts of the first charge are virtually admitted by the workman. He has contended that he refused to carry out orders of the Branch Manager to take the clearing as the branch Manager did not meet his demand of provision of cycle, a coat and bag or provide him with actual expenses on conveyance. The workman has not been able to produce any Bipartite settlement or any other enabling provision whereby it was incumbent upon the Management to provide the workman with bicycle, rain coat and bag for him to perform the outdoor duty. The workman himself has referred to para 9.2 of the Bipartite settlement in para 7 of his statement of claim which speaks "In supersession of para 6.40 of the Desai Award, the members of the sub-staff who are required by the bank to use cycle on regular assignment for outdoor duty shall be eligible for cycle allowance." The basic ingredient of this provision is that the member of the sub-staff should be required by the bank to use cycle on regular assignment for outdoor duty. It is not even the case of the workman that he was required by the bank to use cycle on regular assignment for outdoor duty. Hence there was no justification on the part of the workman to insist on the supply of cycle rain coat and bag and he had much less justification for refusing order of the Management to perform his duty for the non-supply of cycle rain coat or bag. The workman has also not been able to cite any provision of any award or settlement whereby it was incumbent upon the Management to pay him actual conveyance charges for the outdoor duty. The workman in this case had demanded payment of scooter charges and it appears that he was gracious because he could have also demanded charges for travelling by taxi. The workman ought to have accepted the conveyance charges of Rs. 5 per day as per the settlement between the Management and the Union and if at all the amount was found to be inadequate he could have asked the Union to take up the matter with the Management, since it affected

all the workmen who were asked to perform similar duty. The workman had no justification whatsoever to refuse to carry out the order of the Management which on the face of it appears to be lawful and, therefore, he was guilty of insubordination. As regards the second charge the banks are institutions of trust and confidence and are service oriented. The order of the Branch Manager in asking the workman who was posted as a peon to take the amount tendered by a customer to the cash counter for deposit cannot be said to be illegal or improper. At any rate the workman ought not to have disobeyed the order of the Branch Manager in the presence of the customer and if at all he had any grievance he could have raised it later either by himself or through his Union. Therefore, his conduct in this regard was also quite unbecoming of a good bank employee. As regards the third charge also the workman admits that he had left the bank branch at 12 O'clock and returned after half an hour. It is the allegation of the Management that when asked to explain his absence the workman was arrogant and defiant towards the Manager and saying that his duty was only upto 12 O'clock, he left the bank and did not return. These allegations were factually correct or not we are not concerned but there is no illegality in this charge. There is also no evidence of any political motive behind these charges against the workman and hence the allegation of the workman in this regard is rejected. The punishment awarded in all the three charges is that of stoppage of one increment with cumulative effect and it cannot be said to be excessive and does not call for any interference.

9. In view of the discussions made above the action of the Management of the Oriental Bank of Commerce in stopping one annual graded increment permanently of the workman is held to be justified and the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer

[No. I-12012/56/83-D.IV(A)]

K. J. DYVA PRASAD, Desk Officer

27th January, 1987.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this Award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal
New Delhi.

नई विली, 11 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 825.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत में केन्द्रीय सरकार ट्रिटिकोरिन पत्तन न्यास के इवांटल से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण तमிலनாடு मद्रास के पंचाट को प्रभागित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25 फरवरी, 1987 को प्राप्त हआ था।

New Delhi, the 11th March, 1987

S.O. 825.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Tamilnadu, Madras as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Tuticorin Port Trust and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 25th February, 1987.

BEFORE THIRU FYZEE MAHMOOD, B. Sc., B. L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
TAMILNADU, MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Thursday, the 12th day of February, 1987

Industrial Dispute No. 35 of 1986

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin).

BETWEEN

The workmen represented by,

The Secretary;

Tuticorin Port Traffic Employees Union.
34, George Road, Tuticorin-3.

AND

The Chairman,
Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-44012/3/85-D. IV(A), dated 26-5-1986 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on this day for final disposal in the presence of Thiruvalargal M. Venkatachalam, M. Sriram, S. M. Loganathan and S. Krishnan, Advocates appearing for the Management upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other connected papers on record and the workmen being absent, this Tribunal passed the following award.

AWARD

This dispute between the workmen and the Management of Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin arises out of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India in its Order No. L-44012/3/85-D. IV(A), dated 26-5-1986 of the Ministry of Labour for adjudication of the following issue :

"Is the Management of Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin justified in imposing a punishment of stoppage of one increment with cumulative effect on Shri C. Nobili, Supervisor of the Traffic Department of the Port vide management's order No. T. 15/3/84/Con E dated 10-1-1985 ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?".

2. Parties were served with summons. Both parties were represented by counsel.

3. The Petitioner-Union filed its claim statement on 25-7-1986 putting forth the claim of the workman. In repudiation thereof, the Management filed their counter statement on 21-8-1986.

4. In spite of several adjournments granted for enquiry, the Petitioner did not attend the Court.

5. Today also when the dispute was taken up for enquiry Petitioner-workman was absent and not represented. The Management was represented by counsel.

6. Hence an award is passed dismissing the Industrial Dispute for default. No costs.

Dated, the 12th February, 1987

FYZEE MAHMOOD, Industrial Tribunal
[No. L-44012/3/85-D. IV(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 826.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार 6 & 7 पिट्स जामादोबा कॉलियरी मैसर्स टाटा प्राथरन एण्ड स्टील क. लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण नं. 2 धनवाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 11th March, 1987

S.O. 826.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of 6 & 7 Pits of Jamadoba Colliery of M/s. TISCO Ltd., and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 25th February, 1987.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 100 of 1985

In the matter of industrial disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of 6 & 7 Pits Jamadoba Colliery of M/s. Tisco. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen.—Shri B. N. Sharma, Joint General Secretary Janta Mazdoor Sangh.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri S. N. Sinha, Chief Personnel Manager.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated Dhanbad, the 17th February, 1987

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012-46/35-D. IV(B) dated the 3rd July, 1985.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of 6 & 7 Pits of Jamadoba Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., P. O. Jamadoba Distt. Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Khudiram Gorai, Miner from service is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

The case of the workmen is that the concerned workman Shri Khudiram Gorai was working as miner in 6/7 Pits Jamadoba colliery of M/s. Tisco. Ltd. He was in service for over 22 years and was a permanent workman. He was dismissed from service with effect from 27-7-82 by the Agent (O) Jamadoba 6/7 Pits Colliery under clause 19(2) of the certified standing orders of the company. The management had served a chargesheet dated, 5/28-4-82 on the concerned workman alleging that he had submitted an application dated 17-12-81 to the management stating that one Shri Nermal Gorai had secured employment fraudulently giving himself as his son but on the alleged checking it was detected that the concerned workman had applied on 7-5-77 for registering his name in the employees dependent register

declaring Nemai Gorai as his son and thus the management allege that the concerned workman made a false declaration and thereby committed misconduct under clause 19(2) of the Certified Standing Orders of the Company. The concerned workman denied the charge in his explanation to the chargesheet. A departmental enquiry was instituted against him on the said charge. It is submitted that the management acted arbitrarily and without holding a proper enquiry and thereby charged and dismissed the concerned workman. Clause 19(2) of the Certified Standing Orders is in applicable to the facts of the case. The management is not entitled to take action on the basis of non-existence and imaginary misconduct. The action of the management was not in accordance with the standing orders and it was an act of victimisation on extraneous grounds. The concerned workman had served the management for a long period of 22 years of unblemished service and the alleged misconduct was a singular instance. It is further submitted that even assuming the concerned workman had submitted an application relating to the fraudulent act of Nemai Gorai and if it was considered as a misconduct the punishment of dismissal inflicted by the management was too harsh, excessive and disproportionate to the gravity of the alleged misconduct. It has been prayed that the order of dismissal of the concerned workman passed by the management be set aside and that the management be directed to reinstate the concerned workman with full back wages and all legal benefits.

The case of the management is that the concerned workman Shri Khudiram Gorai was dismissed on proved misconduct with effect from 26-7-82. The dispute is stale one and has been raised after 3 years of this dismissal. The concerned workman was employed as a Miner with effect from 26-7-60 in Jamadoba 6/7 Pits Colliery. As per the company's procedure an employee who has put in 15 years of service or more is allowed to enrol the name of his dependent in the employees dependent register for the purpose of employment on the strength of his service along with other in order of seniority. For the enrolment of dependent's name the employee concerned is required to submit a declaration in respect of the genuineness of the relationship with the dependent whose name is to be registered in the employees dependent register. For the purpose of employment only own brother, son, or son-in-law of the employee are considered as dependent. The management offers employment to the dependent on the strength of service of an employee subject to the vacancy or requirement directly on the basis of genuine relationship of the employees concerned wth the dependent whose name has been enrolled in the employees dependent register based on declaration given by the concerned employee. The concerned workman Khudiram Gorai requested the management to enrol the name of Nemai Gorai as his dependent son in the employees dependent register. Khudiram Gorai also submitted a declaration dated 7-5-77 declaring that Nemai Gorai is his own son. The said declaration contain the signature of Nemai Gorai also. Accordingly Nemai Gorai was offered employment as temporary Cat. I Mazdoor when his turn came on the strength of service of Shri Khudiram Gorai. Subsequently the concerned workman submitted an application before the management that Shri Nemai Gorai is not his son and therefore the employment offered to Nemai Gorai should be withdrawn and his son Management should be given employment. As securing employment of dependent fraudulently by giving a false declaration is a misconduct under the Company's Standing Orders, the concerned workman was issued with a chargesheet dated 15/28-4-82. The concerned workman submitted his explanation stating that Nemai Gorai is not his son. Though a departmental enquiry was held regarding the misconduct mentioned in the chargesheet but the concerned workman did not participate in the departmental enquiry inspite of service of notice on him and thereafter the enquiry was held in his absence. The misconduct mentioned in the chargesheet was established in the departmental enquiry and thereafter the concerned workman was dismissed from service.

It is submitted that the departmental enquiry held against the concerned workman was fair and proper. At the same time it was submitted that it first may be decided as a preliminary issue whether the departmental enquiry was

fair and proper so that in case the departmental enquiry is held not to be fair and proper the management may submit evidence before the Tribunal to establish the charge against the concerned workman. On the above facts it is submitted that the dismissal of the concerned workman was justified and that he is not entitled to any relief.

As the concerned workman was also disputing about the fairness and propriety of the domestic enquiry the said matter was taken up first as a preliminary issue in which the management examined the enquiry officer and the workmen also examined himself. By order dated 11-4-86 it was held that the domestic enquiry was not fair and proper and accordingly the domestic enquiry was set aside and the parties were asked to adduce their evidence afresh before this Tribunal on the issue involved in the case.

The management examined three witnesses to prove the allegations and the concerned workman examined himself as WW-1 in order to refute the allegations. The management's documents have been marked Ext. M-1 to M-19. So far the procedure of enrolment of the name of the dependent of the employee and the employment of dependent is concerned there is no dispute. MW-2 has stated about the procedure regarding the enrolment of the name of the dependent of the employee and the procedure of the employment. Ext. M-14 is the application filed by the concerned workman Khudiram Gorai for the appointment of his dependent Nemai Gorai in which Nemai Gorai is mentioned as son of the concerned workman. Ext. M-13 is the photo-copy of the relevant entry from the employees dependent register of 6/7 Pits colliery Jamadoba, Si. No. 32 shows that on 7-9-77 the concerned workman had got the name of Nemai Gorai registered as his dependent son for giving employment. MW-2 is working as a Clerk in 6/7 Pits Jamadoba colliery in the Personnel department. He has stated that in 1977 the concerned workman got the name of his son registered as his dependent for employment and accordingly the name of his son was registered in the employees dependent register Ext. M-13. The said entry was made by MW-2 in Ext. M-13 and MW-2 has stated that the concerned workman had given his LTI in the register Ext. M-13 in his presence. He has also stated that Ext. M-14 is the application which the concerned workman had filed for registering the name of his son Nemai Gorai for employment. MW-2 has stated that the concerned workman has given his LTI on the declaration Ext. M-15 in his presence. He has further stated that Nemai Gorai was given service as dependent son of the concerned workman. It is clear from Ext. M-13, M-14 and M-15 that the concerned workman had applied for registering the name of Nemai Gorai as his dependent son for giving employment. Admittedly Nemai Gorai was given employment as dependent of the concerned workman.

When the chargesheet Ext. M-1 was submitted and served on the concerned workman, the concerned workman had given explanation Ext. M-2 dated 11-5-82. The reply to the chargesheet is not denied by the concerned workman. It will appear from the said reply Ext. M-2 which was the first statement consisting in writing from the concerned workman after the submission of the chargesheet against him that the concerned workman never asserted that Nemai Gorai was his son. He has also stated in Ext. M-2 that the writer of the application (meaning the application Ext. M-14) took advantage of his illiteracy and wrote the application without explaining the contents to him. He has further stated that by his application dated 17-12-81 he clarified the true position and the actual fact is that Nemai Gorai is not his son. It is clear therefore that the concerned workman was denying the fact that Nemai Gorai was his son. The concerned workman has referred to his application dated 17-12-81 which is marked Ext. M-17 in this case. Ext. M-17 dated 17-12-81 is a complaint by the concerned workman against Nemai Gorai who had secured the employment fraudulently in his name. It is stated in this application that Nemai Gorai who has been working as a casual worker secured employment fraudulently by styling himself as his son and the true position is that the concerned workman never introduced Nemai Gorai as his son and did not put his LTI on the declaration Form.

He has stated further that Nemai Gorai has either forged his L11 on the declaration form or by giving him birth Nemai Gorai might have obtained his L11 and as such there is no validity of the false declaration and that Nemai Gorai should be stopped from work so that the concerned workman can get employment for his son. Thus Ext. M-17 is in consonance with the statement given in Ext. M-2 which shows that the concerned workman was denying that Nemai Gorai was his son.

The concerned workman has examined himself as WW-1. He has stated that he has two sons, namely, Nemai Gorai and Mangaram Gorai and that he had applied to the management for giving employment to Nemai Gorai and he got him employed. It is clear therefore that he is admitting his application Ext. M-14 by which he had applied for giving employment to Nemai Gorai describing him as his dependent son. His earlier denial in Ext. M-2 that he had not given his L11 on the application for registering and giving employment to his dependent son Nemai Gorai is falsified by his statement as W.W.1. He has stated that he had not filed any application before the management that Nemai Gorai is not his son and that he should not be kept in service but will appear from his earlier explanation to the chargesheet in Ext. M-2 that by his application dated 17-12-81 (Ext. M-17) he had clarified true position and the actual fact is that Shri Nemai Gorai is not his son. It is clear therefore that the concerned workman had filed the application Ext. M-17 that Nemai Gorai is not his son and that he should not be kept in service. WW-1 has referred to his statement made before the Officer in the preliminary enquiry. The said statement has been marked Ext. M-18 in the case. The statement Ext. M-18 was taken by MW-3 Sari K. M. Mathew. This Ext. M-18 is yet another statement by which the concerned workman tried to show that both Nemai Gorai and Mangaram Gorai were his sons and that he had got Nemai Gorai employed on the length of his service and as Nemai Gorai is not paying him any money he desired that his younger son Mangaram Gorai should be given employment when he attains the minimum age and that his elder son Nemai's name should be struck off from the company's roll immediately. Ext. M-18 cannot be a statement to explain the denial of fact in Ext. M-2 and M-17 where the concerned workman has specifically stated that Nemai Gorai is not his son.

MW-4 who is a Personnel Officer in Tisco at a preliminary enquiry stage had taken the statement of Nemai Gorai and the statement of Nemai Gorai recorded by him is Ext. M-19 in this case. It will appear from the said statement in Ext. M-19 that he had stated that he was son of Bholanath Gorai and that the concerned workman Khudiram Gorai is his uncle. The concerned workman WW-2 has stated that there is one Bholanath Gorai in his village and he cannot say the names of sons of Bholanath Gorai. He has denied that Nemai Gorai is the son of Bholanath Gorai. Had Nemai Gorai been the son of Khudiram Gorai, there was no reason as to why he would have denied to be the son of Khudiram Gorai. The fact that Nemai Gorai is the son of Bholanath Gorai appears to be correct and is in accordance with the earlier statement given by the concerned workman in Ext. M-2 and M-17. The denial by Nemai Gorai that he is not the son of Khudiram Gorai was a statement which would go against him and he had the chance of losing the job because he got employment on a declaration that he was the dependent of Khudiram Gorai. All these facts lead us to the conclusion that the concerned workmen had rightly stated in Ext. M-17 and Ext. M-2 that Nemai Gorai is not his son. It appears from Ext. M-16 which is a petition by the concerned workman to the Manager of 6/7 Pits Colliery that there was some arrangement between Nemai Gorai and the concerned workman that if Nemai Gorai was appointed as dependent of the concerned workman, Nemai Gorai will provide him with a portion of the wages received by him and that on refusal by Nemai Gorai, the concerned workman applied that Nemai Gorai should be struck off from the roll of the company and that his second son Mangaram Gorai be given employment as dependent of the concerned workman.

As already discussed above it will appear that the concerned workman had got the employment of Nemai Gorai as his dependent son and that when Nemai Gorai stopped paying a share out of his wages to the concerned workman a prayer was made by the concerned workman that Nemai Gorai was not his son and that the employment has been obtained by him as dependent of Khudiram Gorai fraudulently. When the chargesheet was submitted against the concerned workman for the facts stated by him in Ext. M-17 dated 17-12-81 and the concerned workman filed his reply Ext. M-2 to the chargesheet supporting what he had stated in Ext. M-17 he visualised subsequently that if he sticks to his statement that Nemai Gorai was not his son, he would lose his job as that would be covered under clause 19(2) of the Certified Standing Orders of the Company. It was for this reason that the concerned workman came out with a case after his dismissal from service that Nemai Gorai was his son.

In view of the facts, evidence and circumstances discussed above I hold that the management has been able to establish that Nemai Gorai is not the son of the concerned workman. As the concerned workman had got Nemai Gorai fraudulently appointed in the employment of the management the said allegation is established under clause 19(2) of the Certified Standing Orders Ext. M-12 showing that the concerned workman has committed fraud and dishonesty in connection with the company's business.

In the result, I hold that the action of the management of 6 & 7 Pits of Jamadoba colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., P. O. Jamadoba, Distt. Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Khudiram Gorai Miner from service is justified and consequently the concerned workman is entitled to no relief.

This is my Award.

Dt. 17-2-87

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer

[No. I-24012/46/85-D, IV(B)]

R. K. GUPTA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 1987

का. आ. 827.—आद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मुरापड़ी कोलिहरी छाकघर नवागढ़ गिला धनबाद के प्रबन्धतन्त्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट आद्योगिक विवाद के केन्द्रीय सरकार आद्योगिक अधिकरण संघ्या-2 धनबाद के पंचवत को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 11th March, 1987

S.O. 827.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Muraidih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th February, 1987.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 175 of 1986

In the matter of industrial disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Muraidih Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Shri A. B. Prasad, Vice President, R.C.M.S. Union.

On behalf of the employers—Shri R. S. Murty, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 20th February, 1987

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(373)85-D.III(A), dated, the April, 1986.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Muraidih Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, P. O. Nawagarh, Distt. Dhanbad in not promoting Sh. Radhey Shyam Pandey, Mechanist from Category-IV to Category-V is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

In this case the workmen filed their W.S. documents, etc. Several adjournments were granted to the employers. Ultimately on 11-2-87 when the case was fixed for filing written statement by the employers, Shri R. S. Murty, Advocate representing the employers files before me a memorandum of settlement. I have gone through the terms of settlement which appears to be fair, proper and beneficial to both the parties. I accordingly accept the same and pass an Award in terms of the settlement which forms part of the Award as annexure.

Dt. 20-2-87.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer.
[No. L-20012(373)85-D.III(A)]

P. V. SREEDHARAN, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 DHANBAD

IN THE MATTER OF REF. NO. 175/86

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Muraidih Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, P.O. Nawagarh, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

Joint Compromise Petition Of Employers And Workmen. The abovementioned Employers and the Workmen most respectfully beg to submit jointly as follows :—

(1) That the employers and the workmen have jointly negotiated the matter covered by the above reference with a view to arriving at an amicable and mutually acceptable settlement.

(2) That as a result of such joint negotiations between the parties, they have arrived at an agreement on the following terms :—

(a) It is agreed that the Management shall promote the workmen concerned, i.e. Shri R. S. Pandey from Workshop Machinist Cat IV to Cat. V w.e.f. 1-1-85 and shall allow him the consequential arrears of wages and seniority.

(b) It is agreed that on account of the benefit to be allowed to the workman as referred to in clause(a) above, the dispute in question stands fully resolved.

(c) It is agreed that this agreement is in full settlement of all the claims of the workmen arising out of the above reference.

(3) That the employers and workmen concerned confirm that this settlement is fair, just and reasonable to both the parties.

In view of the above, the employers and the workmen jointly pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to give an award in terms of the above agreement/this joint compromise petition and dispose of the reference accordingly.

(A. B. PRASAD)

Vice President, Muraidih
Colliery Branch R.C.M.S.
(MAHENDRA SINGH)
Branch Secretary, Muraidih
Colliery Branch R.C.M.S.
(R. S. PANDEY)
Workman Concerned
For & On Behalf of Workmen
Dated 8th January, 1987.

Sd/- Illegible.

Dy. CME/AGENT
Mutaidih Colliery, BCCI.
(V. R. JOSHI)
Personnel Manager : Barora Area.
For & On Behalf Of Employers
(RAIL. S. MURTHY)
Advocate
For Employers

नई दिल्ली, 12 मार्च, 1987

का.आ. 828.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गन कैरेज फैक्ट्री, जबलपुर के प्रबंध तंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-2-87 को प्राप्त हुआ है।

New Delhi, the 12th March, 1987

S.O. 828.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th February, 1987.

**BEFORE SHRI V. S. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)**

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(90)/1985

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (M.P.) and their workman Shri R. S. Tripathi, represented through the G.C.F. Employees Union, G.C.F. Estate, Jabalpur (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

For Union—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

For Management—Shri A. K. Chaube, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Ordnance.

DISTRICT : Jabalpur (M.P.).

AWARD

Jabalpur, the 17th February, 1987

Vide Notification No. L.14012(8)/85-D.II(B) dated 20th September, 1985 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour referred the following dispute, for adjudication :—

"Whether the action of the management of Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (MP) in punishing the workman Shri R. S. Tripathi by various orders of penalties dated 6-5-81, 6-7-81, 26-12-81, 19-4-82, 4-5-82, 22-6-82, 2-5-83, 27-7-84, 1-8-84 and 19-1-85 for his trade union activities is justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

2. Parties have filed their respective documents. The position that emerges out from the admitted and proved documents appears to be that the G.C.F. Employees Union hereinafter referred to as the Union was established and registered in the year 1970. The following persons were the active members and office bearers of the Union (See Ex. W/1 filed in Ref. No. 111/85) :—

Shri Mahendra Bajpai
Shri Anantram Tiwari
Shri S. C. Chowdhury
Shri John Parer
Shri Ramapati Yadav
Shri Rajendra Jha
Shri Suresh Gangwar
Shri R. S. Tripathi—Secretary.
Shri K. P. Sen
Shri R. K. Jain
Shri Surajma Singh
Shri Ramlakhan Mishra
Shri D. P. Upadhyay
Shri Rameshwar Patel
Shri Ramsinghsan Sharma
Shri Sant Lal
Shri Tikaram Vishwakarma
Shri Mohanlal Vishwakarma
Shri Nada Swamy
Shri Sidhuram
Shri Kewal Krishna
Shri L. P. Tiwari
Shri B. R. Tripathi
Shri P. K. Chouhan
Shri Dhaniram Patel
Shri Rajendra Vishwakarma.

The workman, Shri R. S. Tripathi, was one of its active office bearer and was Secretary of the Union.

3. Shri B. K. Ghai joined as the General Manager of the Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (hereinafter referred to as the Factory) on or about 9th July, 1980 and somehow there developed a tussle between the active members of the Union and Shri B. K. Ghai. Union not only submitted Memorandum to the Defence Secretary but made some complaints also against Shri B. K. Ghai and resorted to hunger strike and notices of strike etc., taking out Hand Bills, News Items against him. On the other hand, Shri B. K. Ghai in his capacity as General Manager of the Factory issued several

charge-sheets against members of the union including Shri R. S. Tripathi. The following charges and punishments mentioned against each charge were imposed on Shri R. S. Tripathi :—

Date of order	Offence	Penalty imposed	Exhibits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) 6-5-1981	"Gross-misconduct—Subversive of Discipline" in that on 5-1-81 he went outside the Fy. through Main Gate/GCF deceiving the security staff and on interrogation by security staff, he misbehaved with them.	Censured	—
(ii) 7-1-1981	"Gross Misconduct—in that on 23-11-80 unauthorisedly entered into the office of DMP used unparliamentary language & passed insinuating remarks and threatened Sri D.K. Bhagat, Manager, for dire consequences.	Censured	—
(iii) 26-12-81	"Gross Misconduct—Subversive of Discipline" (i) Participated in an unauthorised gathering. (ii) Unauthorisedly & illegally surrounded the car in which GM/GCF was seated with an ulterior motive to obstruct its move. (iii) Compelled GM/GCF to order to reverse the car in which he was seated and shouted provoking slogans.	Reduction to the lower post i.e. from C/M. Gr. II to D' Man (Ex. W/1 to W/4).	—
(iv) 19-4-1982	"Gross Misconduct—Subversive of Discipline"—in that during the night of 25/26-7-81 he along with his colleagues unauthorisedly indulged in writing slogans against GCF Management the perimeter Walls of the Govt. Building resulting in defacing the said Govt. building which are to be white/colour washed at an expenditure/loss of Rs. 661.45 to the state.	Recovery of Rs. 132.29 i.e. on a fifth of the total loss of Rs. 661.45 in six instalments. (Ex. W/5 to W/	—

1	2	3	1	2	3
(v) 4-5-1982	'Gross Misconduct—Subversive of Discipline"—in that on 1, 5, 7 & 9th Feb. '82 he, though was on opening duty and punched his attendance card in that 07540, 0739, 0743 & 0738 hours respectively & affixed signature in the section attendance register, absented from his place of work, unauthorisedly left the factory & addressed the employees while mustering in outside the main gate.	Stoppage of next one increment w/o c. effect for one year. (Ex. W/10 to W/13).		to Main Gate in connection with proposed strike on 12-5-84 & also insinuating remarks against Sri B.K. Ghai, GM/GCF.	
(vi) 22-6-82	"Gross Misconduct—Subversive of Discipline"—in that on 4-3-82 in between 6.30 PM to 7 PM he, in contravention of instructions notified vide GCF order Pt. I No. 189 dated 26-2-82 unauthorisedly arranged an illegal Assembly of workers outside BRS Sec & delivered speech.	Stoppage of next one increment w/o c. effect one year. (Ex. W/14 to Ex. W/17).	(x) 19-1-85	"Gross Misconduct—Subversive of Discipline"—in that during the month of July '84 he along with his colleagues, unauthorisedly indulged in writing slogans on the perimeter walls and walls of Govt. building in connection with works committee Election held on 14-7-84 resulting in defacing the said Govt. building which are to be white/ colour washed resulting loss to the state.	Censured.
(vii) 2-5-83.	"Gross Misconduct—Subversive of discipline—in that on 11-3-83 while he was replying to charge-sheet No. 371218/1/83/V.O. dated 4-2-83 he used highly improper and defamatory language against Shri B.K. Ghai, GM/GCF.	Stoppage of one increment for one year w/o c. effect. (Ex. W/18 to Ex. W/21).		4. The case of the workman further is that a strike ballot was taken out on 11-8-81 on behalf of the union and 98 per cent of the workers of the factory voted in favour of the strike. The management, therefore, came to the conclusion that their action was not proper and negotiated settlement on 13-8-81 settling the charter of demands of the union and regarding the pending charge-sheets General Manager—stated that domestic enquiry will be prolonged and neither party will gain thereby and therefore suggested and gave personal assurance that if the workmen give reply to show cause notice admitting the allegations he will not impose any punishment but will merely give an oral warning. Believing the assurance and with a view to maintain good atmosphere and good industrial relation the workman gave reply to show cause notice as suggested by the General Manager.	
(viii) 27-7-84	"Gross Misconduct—Subversive of Discipline"—in that he was responsible for defacing the walls of the GVF I.B. by writing slogans in connection with the proposed strike on 24-4-84 & Insinuating remarks against Shri B.K. Ghai, G.M.	Stoppage of one increment & recovery of Rs. 384.27 in 12 instalments. (Ex. W/22 to Ex. W/26).		5. Thus the punishment imposed on the workman is bad in law on the following grounds amongst others :—	
(ix) 1-8-1984	"Gross Misconduct—Subversive of Discipline"—in that on 3/4-5-84 at about 12 midnight he was found unauthorisedly assisting Shri Lal Singh in writing slogans on the Garden Wall opposite	Stoppage of 3 increments w/o c. for 3 years & recovery of Rs. 5,270.00 @Rs.100/- per month. (Ex. W/27 to W/32)		1. Shri B. K. Ghai being the complainant and the witness could not have issued the charge-sheet and impose any punishment.	
				2. He was estopped from imposing any punishment in view of his assurance.	
				3. The punishment was imposed without holding any enquiry.	
				4. He took into consideration various documents and statement produced behind the back of the workman and which were never made available to him.	
				5. Shri Tripathi was appointed by the D.G.O.F. so Mr. B. K. Ghai, General Manager, has no authority to issue charge-sheet or impose disciplinary punishment on him.	
				6. The punishment imposed is of acts of victimisation, mala fides and against the principle of natural justice as well as against fundamental rights of trade union activities.	
				6. The management in its reply did not refute the allegation parawise instead it filed the following statement of claim which is reproduced verbatim :—	
				"The General Manager, G. C. Factory, Jalsipur begs to submit acts relevant to the case and further submits that Shri R. S. Tripathi was punished for gross misconduct in the past, for which due enquiry	

was held and orders passed on consideration of material evidence against him. The penalties imposed on him were fully merited. The same were just and are not liable to be questioned. He is not entitled to any relief asked for him.

.....
.....

The applicant was punished under the C.C.S. (C.C.A.) Rules 1965, for specific acts of misconduct. Under their contract of employment with the employer viz., the General Manager, GCF, Jabalpur, he is bound to follow a certain code of conduct which could be express or implied. It is the infringement of this contract of employment, unilaterally, by the appellant, that resulted in disciplinary action against him. The disciplinary authority has thus acted completely within his jurisdiction and he has nowhere infringed any rights of the applicant, constitutional or legal or any other. The action of the disciplinary authority was in accordance with the due process laid down in CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

In view of the above facts, Shri R. S. Tripathi is not entitled to claim any relief."

7. The enquiry papers have been relied on by the parties besides the applicant gave his own statement on affidavit and relied on certain documents filed in this case as well as in Ref. Case No. 111/85 (Marked Ex. W/1 to Ex. W/39).

8. The main challenge to the show cause notice and the departmental punishment is that Shri B. K. Ghai was himself in the position of complainant and a witness. Therefore he could have neither issued the charge-sheet nor could have imposed the punishment awarded by him. I have gone through the record and I find that not only the defence documents Ex. W/1 to Ex. W/39 but documents of enquiry papers relied on by the management clearly go to show that this movement of the union members was directed against the General Manager, Shri B. K. Ghai and he was at least one of the aggrieved party and personally prejudiced against the active members of the union.

9. On behalf of the management, it has been contended that active members of the Union went beyond the legitimate activities of the union and they had absolutely no right to act in the manner as they did. Therefore they made themselves liable to the punishment awarded to them for their misconduct subversive of discipline as charge-sheeted. This may be true, but the law of natural justice requires that such activities of the union members or office bearers as are subversive of discipline amounting to misconduct, has to be proved by legal evidence before a person could be punished. In the instant case, except the allegations in the charge-sheets there is nothing on record at least before this Tribunal to substantiate the allegations of the management. On the other hand, applicant workman has filed his own affidavit and he has been cross-examined by the management on it. But nothing material is brought out in his cross-examination to discredit his plea in relation to the charges levelled against him. If the management wanted to rebut the allegations of his affidavit it should have either filed the counter affidavit of Shri B. K. Ghai or at least of some responsible officer to refute or rebut the allegations but nothing has been done. I, therefore, see no reason to disbelieve the affidavit of the applicant workman (Pratap Singh Vs. State of Punjab—AIR 1964 SC 72 para 14 relied on).

10. The salient feature of the affidavit of Shri R. S. Tripathi are that he was a Secretary and active member of the Union. Shri Ghai started harassing workers. Union therefore brought out hand bills, news items etc. against him and resorted to hunger strike etc., with a view to suppress union activities. Shri B. K. Ghai issued false charge-sheets to active workers. But looking to the result of strike ballot he settled the charter of demands of the union and he fooled them to admit the charges. Documents and statements of the witnesses mentioned in the charge-sheets were not even given to him.

11. In the case of Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd. Vs. Its Mazdoor Sabha (AIR 1980 SC 1896) facts were on all fours with the facts of the present case. Relevant extracts of the above case are being reproduced below:—

"The form of the order of termination or the language in which it is couched is not conclusive. The court will lift the veil to see the true nature of the order
.....

The Court will find out from other proceedings or documents connected with the formal order of termination what the true ground for the termination is.

A disciplinary inquiry resulting in punishment of particular delinquents cannot but be illegal if the evidence is of mass misconduct by unspecified strikers led by leaders who are perhaps not even workmen.

The workmen were on strike. The strike was illegal. The Management was hurt because production was paralysed. The strikers allegedly indulged in objectionable activities. The exasperated Management hit back by ordering their discharge for reasons set out in several pages in the appropriate contemporaneous proceeding. Misconduct after misconduct was flung on the workers to justify the drastic action.

Held:The orders of discharge were bad on this score alone."

12. In view of the above, it is crystal clear that the action of the General Manager, Shri B. K. Ghai, against the active members of the union amounts to victimization and unfair labour practice in all the charge-sheets given to the workman.

13. Now I will briefly take up some of the glaring cases and punishment awarded thereon. The applicant has filed his affidavit to show that in relation to the charge-sheet Ex. W/1 dated 29-7-1981 the plea of the workman in para No. 1 is in the following words:—

"That the reply of charge from paras 1 to 3 are not denied."

It has been further deposed that the above statement was obtained on misrepresentation and inducement that if he admits the charge he will not be punished. As already pointed out there is no counter-affidavit to deny this allegation. It appears to be true also because in the body of reply to the show cause notice dated 19-8-1981 Ex. W/2 the workman had clearly stated that the strike was in pursuance of the decision and call of the G.C.F. Employees Union without any ulterior motive or any design to subvert discipline of the authority of the General Manager, Gun Carriage Factory. This firstly goes to show that the plea of the workman was attained on misrepresentation and inducement, is true. Secondly it further goes to show that it was not an admission of guilt. Therefore it could not have been taken as such as has been held in the case of Jagdish Prasad Saxena Vs. State of M.P. (AIR 1961 (MP) p. 1070). As per charge sheet Ex. W/5, W/10, W/14, W/18, W/22 and Ex. W/27 there was no such admission yet the disciplinary authority did not consider it necessary to conduct a domestic enquiry in presence of the workman and record statement of witnesses and got the documents proved. The record does not disclose that any of the documents or record applied for by the workman was supplied to him before finding him guilty. In fact, as against the charge-sheet dated 22-9-81 (Ex. W/5) the workman has stated that he did not receive the charge sheet at all in his reply vide Ex. W/6 and Ex. W/7. The workman had shown cause against charge-sheet Ex. W/14 vide reply dated 19-6-82 (Ex. W/15) yet the management punished him vide order dated 22-6-82 on the ground that he made no representation to the charge-sheet. While in fact he only got the reminder. But this objection also appears to have been over looked and punishment awarded vide Ex. W/8. In almost all the cases learned General Manager has stated that on examination of prima facie evidence available on record he finds the charge proved. Firstly it is not shown what was that evidence. Secondly it is also not known whether this evidence was collected in presence or at least shown to him before finding him guilty. In some of the cases vide Ex. W/9, Ex. W/30 and Ex. W/24 the workman has been given double

punishment of stoppage of increment as well as the alleged monetary loss occasioned to the management. Even regarding this loss in the above cases as well as in Ex. W/8 there is no such evidence to show how it was assessed and what was the evidence regarding it. From all this conduct of the disciplinary authority it appears that he was highly prejudiced and went out of the way to victimise the workman. For such a contingency the Government framed instructions in C.C.S. (C.C.A.) Rules 1965 on page 60 item no. 3(ii) which reads as follows :—

"(3) When Presidents' power for nominating an ad hoc disciplinary authority to be invoked

(i)

(ii) When the competent authority is unable to function as the disciplinary authority—In a case where the prescribed appointing or disciplinary authority is unable to function as the disciplinary authority in respect of an official, on account of his being personally concerned with the charges or being a material witness in support of the charge, the proper course for that authority is to refer such a case to Government in the normal manner for nomination of an ad hoc disciplinary authority by a Presidential Order under the provisions of Rule 12(2) of C.C.S. (C.C.A.) Rules, 1965."

Under this Rule Shri B. K. Ghai should have referred the matter to the Government for appointment of an ad hoc disciplinary authority to conduct just, legal and impartial domestic enquiry against the workman but instead of doing so he himself became the prosecutor and judge at the same time. It is now well settled that no person could be a judge in his own cause and no witness could testify that his own testimony is true as has been held in the case of 1980-II-LLJ p. 270 P.J. Harkali Vs. K. B. Karamikar; 1986 SLR (1) 558 S. Tiwari Vs. State of MP (1984 MPLJ 516). This is what has been done by Shri B. K. Ghai. Therefore the entire proceedings are vitiated and contrary to law.

14. In the instant case management in there W.S. has not sought an opportunity to prove misconduct before this Tribunal. Therefore they are not entitled to the same.

15. Consequently I hold that the action of the management of Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (MP) in punishing the workman Shri R. S. Tripathi by orders of penalties dated 6-5-81, 6-7-81, 26-12-81, 19-4-82, 4-5-82, 22-6-82, 2-5-83, 27-7-84, 1-8-84 and 19-1-85 for his trade union activities is unfair labour practice and unjustified. The workman is therefore entitled to all his dues/claim as if the above orders were not passed. No order as to costs.

V. S. YADAV, Presiding Officer

[No. L-14012/8/85-D.II(B)]

HARI SINGH, Desk Officer